Chicago Tribune.

VOL. XX. CHICAGO, TUESDAY, OCTOBER 2, 1866. NUMBER 119.

Wanted—Male Help.

BOOKKEEPERS, SALESMEN, &c.

WANTED—A No. 1 salesman [illegible]

WANTED—Early this day, a good [illegible]

WANTED—Salesmen, Bookkeepers, [illegible]

WANTED—1 Book-keeper, 1 [illegible]

WANTED—Drug Clerk, well acquainted [illegible]

WANTED—Two Salesmen—Energetic [illegible]

WANTED—A first-class Traveller for a Crockery House. [illegible]

WANTED—An active business man, [illegible]

WANTED—A Bookkeeper—One who [illegible]

WANTED—Hardware salesman by a New York house. [illegible]

WANTED—Coachman—Married man [illegible]

TRADES.

WANTED—Steam Fitter. Pay from [illegible]

WANTED—A good trunk box maker. [illegible]

WANTED—Immediately—2 good upholsterers [illegible]

WANTED—Tinners—For tin and sheet-iron work, at VAN SCHAACK'S, 48 [illegible]

WANTED—Weavers—Four good [illegible]

WANTED—Two harness makers. [illegible]

WANTED—Immediately, two men that [illegible]

WANTED—Two Steam Fitters, to go [illegible]

WANTED—Coal Miners—Thirty coal miners. Apply at 188 South Canal-st. [illegible]

LABORERS.

WANTED—To-Day—115 saw-mill [illegible]

WANTED—50 Miners at $4.50 to $6.50 a day; [illegible]

WANTED—2,000 men to go South, [illegible]

WANTED—This day, 80 coal miners, [illegible]

WANTED—100 men, Irish or Norwegian [illegible]

WANTED—This day, 50 men to work [illegible]

Wanted—Female Help.

SALESWOMEN, TRADES, &c.

WANTED—First rate operators, with [illegible]

WANTED—A good dressmaker, one [illegible]

HOUSE SERVANTS.

WANTED—A respectable female to [illegible]

WANTED—A Girl to do general housework. [illegible]

WANTED—A girl to do dining-room [illegible]

WANTED—A competent Girl to do [illegible]

WANTED—A Wet Nurse—Apply at [illegible]

WANTED—A good German or Scandinavian [illegible]

WANTED—A Cook, Washer and Ironer, in a private family. [illegible]

WANTED—A girl to do general [illegible]

WANTED—A good Cook, Washer and Ironer. [illegible]

WANTED—A girl to do cooking [illegible]

WANTED—A Girl to do general [illegible]

WANTED—A Girl to do general [illegible]

WANTED—A competent Girl to do [illegible]

Wanted—Partners.

WANTED—Partner—A party with a [illegible]

WANTED—Partner—To take a half [illegible]

WANTED—Partner—With $250, to [illegible]

WANTED—Partner—Business light, [illegible]

WANTED—Partner—In the [illegible]

Wanted—Correspondence.

WANTED—Correspondence—A [illegible]

Wanted—Real Estate.

WANTED—A Residence on West Side [illegible]

To Rent—Houses.

TO RENT—One of two houses in [illegible]

TO RENT—Two story frame dwelling [illegible]

TO RENT—In a new house, four [illegible]

TO RENT—A new cottage, [illegible]

TO RENT—Furnished House—A nicely [illegible]

To Rent—Rooms.

TO RENT—A suite of furnished front [illegible]

TO RENT—A room, furnished or un- [illegible]

TO RENT—Furnished parlor and bed- [illegible]

TO RENT—One large room, furnished, [illegible]

TO RENT—A pleasant, well furnished [illegible]

To Rent—Stores, Offices, &c

TO RENT—With immediate entry, a [illegible]

TO RENT—A first class store, [illegible]

TO RENT—2nd and 3d floors of building [illegible]

TO RENT—A very desirable Office, [illegible]

TO RENT—Office, 84 La Salle-st. [illegible]

TO RENT—Store, 177 South Clark-st. [illegible]

TO RENT—[illegible]

Situations Wanted.

BOOKKEEPERS, SALESMEN, &c.

SITUATION—Wanted—To [illegible]

SITUATION—Wanted, in a [illegible]

SITUATION—Wanted, by a [illegible]

SITUATION—Wanted by a man [illegible]

SITUATION—Wanted—To take care of horses and drive carriage, [illegible]

SITUATION—Wanted—By a [illegible]

TRADES, &c.

SITUATION—Wanted—By a [illegible]

Wanted—Miscellaneous.

WANTED—To Exchange—For [illegible]

WANTED—To Buy—A country [illegible]

WANTED—By a physician and [illegible]

WANTED—Everybody, old [illegible]

WANTED—Young men in the city [illegible]

WANTED—All men seeking [illegible]

WANTED—To Loan Money on improved property. [illegible]

WANTED—Twenty-two counties [illegible]

WANTED—We want a few [illegible]

WANTED—Young men in the [illegible]

WANTED—A heavy draft horse [illegible]

Wanted—Agents.

WANTED—Agents—To sell a [illegible]

WANTED—Agents—For "WOMEN OF THE WAR," [illegible]

WANTED—Agents—For the best [illegible]

WANTED—Agents—A Silver [illegible]

WANTED—Agents—$1,000 per [illegible]

WANTED—Agents—$150 per [illegible]

WANTED—Agents—$3,000 a [illegible]

WANTED—Agents—$1,000—To [illegible]

WANTED—Agents—Entirely [illegible]

WANTED—Agent—Extraordinary [illegible]

WANTED—Agents—To sell the [illegible]

WANTED—Agents—Every [illegible]

WANTED—Agents—In every [illegible]

WANTED—Agents—TOUCH [illegible]

WANTED—Agents—For "Tried [illegible]

Wanted—To Rent.

WANTED—To Rent—Till May of [illegible]

WANTED—To Rent—A Room [illegible]

WANTED—To Rent—A House [illegible]

WANTED—To Rent—A medium [illegible]

Boarding.

BOARDING—Gentlemen wishing [illegible]

BOARDING—A pleasant [illegible]

BOARDING—Furnished rooms for [illegible]

BOARDING—At No. 5 [illegible]

BOARDING—First class board with [illegible]

BOARDING—In a private family, [illegible]

BOARDING—To rent, to a [illegible]

BOARDING—Nicely furnished [illegible]

BOARDING—With a private family [illegible]

BOARDING—A nicely furnished [illegible]

BOARDING—There will be a [illegible]

Board Wanted.

BOARD—With Furnished Rooms [illegible]

BOARD—By a lady, in a private [illegible]

BOARD—A suite, or one large [illegible]

BOARD—With furnished [illegible]

BOARD—In a private family, [illegible]

BOARD—By a [illegible]

WASHINGTON.

[illegible] Explanation in Regard to the Non-Payment of Bounties.

Thrilling Account of an Indian Fight in Arizona.

A Colored Applicant for Permission to Practice at the Washington Bar.

The President at Work on His Annual Message.

FROM EUROPE.

Full Summary of News by Steamship Nova Scotian.

American Stocks in London—State of the Market.

Heavy East India Failure—Liabilities, £3,000,000.

Progress of Negotiations Between Austria and Italy.

The Recent Financial Treaty Between France and Mexico.

France to Abandon all Direct Intervention in Mexican Affairs.

A BRIEF CHAPTER ON PENNSYLVANIA POLITICS.

Efforts of the Third Party Men to Carry the State.

They Already Candidly Admit an Inglorious Defeat.

FIRST DAY OF THE INDIANA STATE FAIR.

FROM WASHINGTON.

[Special Despatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

WASHINGTON, October 1.

[illegible]

INTERNAL REVENUE.

The receipts from internal revenue to-day were [illegible]

A COLORED MAN APPLIES FOR ADMISSION TO THE BAR.

A motion was made in the Criminal Court of this District to-day to [illegible]

DIRECTORS OF THE UNION PACIFIC RAILROAD.

The President to-day appointed [illegible]

APPOINTMENTS.

Major General W. W. Averill has been appointed [illegible]

FROM INDIANAPOLIS.

First Day of the Indiana State Fair—[illegible]

[Special Despatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., October 1.

The first day of the State Fair has been a busy one. [illegible]

PENNSYLVANIA POLITICS.

Efforts of the Administration to Carry the State—The Election of Geary Conceded by All—Effect of General Grant's Letter—The Pittsburgh Convention—[illegible]

[Special Despatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

HARRISBURG, Pa., September 1.

The efforts of the Administration to carry Pennsylvania began with the very birth of the new party movement, [illegible]

FROM CAIRO.

Sale of the Cairo & Fulton Railroad—[illegible]

[Special Despatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

CAIRO, October 1.

The Cairo & Fulton Railroad, of Missouri, was sold by Governor Fletcher to-day, [illegible]

FROM SPRINGFIELD.

[illegible]

[Special Despatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., October 1.

[illegible]

FROM LOGANSPORT, IND.

[illegible]

[Special Despatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

LOGANSPORT, October 1.

[illegible]

FROM MEMPHIS.

[illegible]

[Special Despatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

MEMPHIS, October 1.

[illegible]

FROM EUROPE.

By Steamship Nova Scotia—Grand Banquet to be Given to the Officers of the Great Eastern—American Stocks in London—Heavy East India Failure—Progress of Peace Negotiations Between Austria and Italy—The King of Prussia Issues a Congratulatory Letter to His Subjects—The Brigand Outbreak at Palermo.

FARTHER POINT, October 1.—The steamship Nova Scotian, which left Liverpool on the afternoon of the 20th of September, and Londonderry on the 21st, has arrived off this point.

GREAT BRITAIN.—The Liverpool Chamber of Commerce had voted an address of congratulation to Captain Anderson, of the Great Eastern, and his coadjutors, [illegible]

The potato disease was making sad ravages in some parts of England.

[illegible]

The London Times says, owing to the firm attitude of Prussia, the peace negotiations between Austria and Italy have made important progress. [illegible]

The Emperor of Austria had informed the Governor of the Tyrol that silver medals would be struck in commemoration of the fidelity and valor of the Tyrolese during the late war. [illegible]

The Emperor Napoleon had received an autograph letter from the King of Greece, [illegible]

The King of Prussia had issued a letter expressing thanks for the numerous and welcome assurances of fidelity, devotion and readiness for every sacrifice for King and country, [illegible]

In regard to the brigand outbreak at Palermo, a Florence telegram of the 18th, says that telegraphic communication with Palermo being interrupted, [illegible]

A royal decree had been issued appointing General Cadorna Commander in Sicily and Commissioner Extraordinary of the King in the city and province of Palermo.

By Late European Mails—The Recent Financial Treaty Between France and Mexico—Abandonment by France of all Direct Intervention in Mexican Affairs.

A Paris letter of September 15th says: The Convention passed between the French and Mexican Governments [illegible]

The removal of General Bazaine, of which you will hear ere long, and the appointment in his stead of General De Castelnau, settles the military part of the question. [illegible]

Latest Financial and Commercial.

LIVERPOOL, October 1—Noon.

COTTON—[illegible]

LONDON, October 1—Noon.

[illegible]

CENTRAL AND SOUTH AMERICA.

Panama to Attempt a Secession from the General American Government—Affairs in Chili and Peru.

NEW YORK, October 1.—The steamer Arizona brings $1,237,146 in treasure, and Panama dates to the 23d ultimo.

An act has passed the Panama Legislature looking toward a separation of the State from the General Government, [illegible]

The public treasury is reported to be in a deplorable condition, [illegible]

The wet season continues, but no sickness is prevalent. There was no late news from the interior.

Don Jose Joaquin Perez has been re-elected President of Chili.

The port of Valparaiso will soon be defended by one hundred and fifty cannon. The relations between the allies daily grow more friendly.

Matters in Peru are progressing favorably, and President Prado still enjoys the confidence of the people.

Free trade between Peru and Chili is about to be established.

Business on the coast was active, and cotton growing on the increase.

The return to the coast of the Spanish invaders is looked for, and the patriotism of the people has received a fresh and powerful impulse.

FROM KALAMAZOO.

The Horse Fair—Prospects for a First Class Show.

[Special Despatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

KALAMAZOO, Mich., October 1.

The Horse Fair opens to-morrow, and the signs are all favorable for a large crowd and a good time. Dexter, Patchen, Panic, Ned Forrest, with a great number of fast horses, runners and trotters, from Detroit and all portions of the State, are on hand. [illegible]

New Advertisements.

[illegible]

NORTH LASALLE-ST. RESIDENCE FOR SALE.

[illegible]

POTATOES.

[illegible]

LOAN WANTED.

[illegible]

BECKWITH, AYER & KALES,

Attorneys and Counsellors at Law, [illegible]

To Photographers.

[illegible]

To all Whom it May Concern.

[illegible]

CASH PAID FOR OLD NEWSPAPERS [illegible]

STOCK CALLED FOR IN THE CITY. [illegible]

New Advertisements.

READ! READ! READ!

Campaign of 1866.

RADICAL AND RIGHT.

The Best and the Cheapest!

THE PEOPLE'S PAPER!

[illegible] THE EVENING POST [illegible]

AT FIFTEEN CENTS PER WEEK!

[illegible]

The Publishers of the EVENING POST further make the

MAGNIFICENT OFFER

OF A FIRST-CLASS HALF-CASE

SEWING MACHINE

Of the Value of Eighty-five Dollars,

[illegible]

LARGEST LIST OF CAMPAIGN SUBSCRIBERS

To the paper at the extremely low rate of

Fifteen Cents Per Week.

[illegible]

Best Evening Paper in the West,

AND THE

CHEAPEST IN THE WORLD.

For particulars and instructions apply at the office of

"THE POST."

REMEMBER!

That only during the months of October and November will THE POST be furnished to new subscribers at this extraordinarily low price. [illegible]

BLAKELY BROTHERS & DAVIS,

PUBLISHERS,

151 Dearborn-St., Chicago,

Box 5861.

GRAND

National Exhibition,

Of Imported and American-Bred

HORSES,

AT KALAMAZOO,

On 2d, 3d, 4th and 5th October, 1866.

THE MICHIGAN CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY [illegible]

ONE FARE.

[illegible]

A FIRST-CLASS RESIDENCE

ON

Wabash-av., near Twelfth-st.,

FOR SALE.

[illegible]

A SPLENDID LOT

[illegible]

Michigan-av., near Twenty-sixth-st.,

[illegible]

WARREN & GOODRICH,

Real Estate Brokers,

125 Dearborn-st., Room 2.

THE MERCHANTS'

UNION EXPRESS CO.

Are now prepared to do a

GENERAL EXPRESS BUSINESS

[illegible]

MARBLE FRONT RESIDENCE

FOR SALE.

[illegible]

WM. D. KERFOOT,

[illegible]

PARTNER.

[illegible]

WOOLLEN YARNS,

Zephyr Worsted.

Splendid Assortment.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

SUTTON & BURKITT,

177 Lake-st. 177.

THE BEAUTIFUL POEM,

"WINTER FREED,"

IS NOW READY.

[illegible]

THE BEAUTIFUL POEM

"Winter Freed,"

IS NOW READY.

[illegible]

New Advertisements.

DELIGHT

AT THE

Summit of His Ambition!

GENIUS

STILL TRIUMPHANT!

A. M. DELIGHT,

THE ORIGINAL INVENTOR

OF THE

WORLD-CELEBRATED

Spanish Lustral,

FOR THE HAIR,

Has returned to his vantage ground, where his energy, genius and enterprise first placed him, and which his friends have long regarded as his proper basis of action. He is now the

SOLE PROPRIETOR

OF THE

TONSORIAL PALACE,

No. 122 Washington-st.,

CHICAGO.

In re-assuming his position in the largest and most magnificently fitted-up Tonsorial Establishment on the American continent, Mr. Delight is making extensive changes and improvements. The

GENTLEMEN'S

HAIR DRESSING ROOMS

Will be attended by a full corps of picked artists, to whom Mr. Delight pays greater salaries than are paid in any other establishment in the country. [illegible]

LADIES' DEPARTMENT

Is fitted up in the most elegant manner, with separate entrance, and will be presided over by

PROF. HAYES, FROM LONDON,

The celebrated Hair Dresser and Wig Maker, [illegible]

THE BATH ROOMS.

Water, Sulphur and Steam Baths

Will be kept always ready, fitted up in the most luxurious style, [illegible]

THE

Lustral

Will be supplied from this establishment as its Principal Depot. [illegible]

UNPRECEDENTED DEMAND

[illegible]

EVERYBODY KNOWS

[illegible]

Makes Hair Grow on Bald Heads

[illegible]

SMOOTH AND GLOSSY,

[illegible]

THOUSANDS OF CERTIFICATES

[illegible]

Has Ever Found Fault,

[illegible]

THE LUSTRAL

IS FOR SALE

by all Wholesale Druggists. Principal Depot, 122 Washington-st. A. M. DELIGHT, Sole Proprietor.

The Tonsorial Establishment

Under the Matteson House

ON DEARBORN-ST.,

[illegible]

New Advertisements.

GLORIOUS NEWS

FOR THE

GreatWest

"Low Prices and Quick Sales"

THE MOTTO.

Small Profits—But a Great Many of Them.

New Store,

New Goods,

AND

Our Old Way of Selling Them.

We have now in store the most complete and elegant assortment of

DRY GOODS

Ever opened in the West.

OUR STORE IS FULL OF

AUCTION BARGAINS.

Remember our old Motto,

"We say what we mean,

And mean what we say."

[illegible]

All our Cotton Goods at Wholesale Prices.

[illegible]

DRESS GOODS.

We Defy all Competition in

STYLES, RICHNESS, QUALITY

AND PRICES.

AUCTION!

[illegible]

TRIMMINGS.

[illegible]

LACE GOODS.

[illegible]

Shawls and Cloaks

In all the new designs, just received.

[illegible]

Show Freely and Sell Lively,

PRICES WILL SELL GOODS

[illegible]

Live House of the Great Northwest

[illegible]

PUTNEY,

KNIGHT &

HAMLIN,

Sign of the Golden Eagle,

105 & 107 Lake-St.,

Chicago.

DICKSON, JANES & CO.

CUSTOM DEPARTMENT.

CLOTHING

Made to order in the Latest Styles from Rich and Fashionable Goods.

DICKSON, JANES & CO.,

119 and 123 Randolph-st.

TRUSSES

[illegible]

I. B. SEELEY & CO.'S

"HARD RUBBER TRUSS"

[illegible]

The Premium "Filter Well"

[illegible]

E. N. TILLOTSON,

Post Office Box 1826.

New Advertisements.

DR. LIGHTHILL,

[illegible]

Sherman House,

ON

CATARRH,

BRONCHITIS, ASTHMA, LOSS OF VOICE, OFFENSIVE BREATH, and diseases of the

THROAT & LUNGS,

DEAFNESS,

DISCHARGES FROM THE EAR, NOISES IN THE HEAD, and diseases of the

EYE & EAR.

NUMEROUS TESTIMONIALS [illegible]

WATERBURY & CHRIMES,

LATE WITH A. D. TITSWORTH & CO.,

MERCHANT TAILORS,

148 DEARBORN-ST.,

[illegible]

CHICAGO.

QUARTERLY REPORT

OF THE CONDITION OF THE

First National Bank

OF CHICAGO.

ON THE MORNING OF

October 1st, 1866.

[illegible]

QUARTERLY REPORT

OF THE

Second National Bank,

OF CHICAGO.

On the morning of the

First Monday of October, 1866.

RESOURCES.

[illegible]

LIABILITIES.

[illegible]

QUARTERLY REPORT

OF THE

Third National Bank,

OF CHICAGO, ILL.,

Monday, October 1st, 1866.

RESOURCES.

[illegible]

LIABILITIES.

[illegible]

QUARTERLY REPORT

OF THE

Fourth National Bank

OF CHICAGO.

October 1st, 1866.

RESOURCES.

[illegible]

LIABILITIES.

[illegible]

MASONIC—The Special Convocation [illegible]

New Advertisements.

QUARTERLY REPORT

OF THE

Fifth National Bank

OF CHICAGO.

Monday Morning, October 1, 1866.

RESOURCES.

[illegible]

LIABILITIES.

[illegible]

ISAAC G. LOMBARD, Cashier.

[illegible] WM. H. PALMER, Notary Public.

QUARTERLY REPORT

OF THE CONDITION OF THE

Mechanics' National Bank

OF CHICAGO,

IN THE STATE OF ILLINOIS

ON THE MORNING OF THE

First Monday of October, 1866.

RESOURCES.

[illegible]

LIABILITIES.

[illegible]

QUARTERLY REPORT

OF THE CONDITION OF THE

Manufacturers' National Bank,

OF CHICAGO,

ON THE MORNING OF THE

First Monday of October, 1866.

RESOURCES.

[illegible]

LIABILITIES.

[illegible]

QUARTERLY REPORT

OF THE

City National Bank,

OF CHICAGO,

ON THE MORNING OF THE

First Monday of October, 1866.

RESOURCES.

[illegible]

LIABILITIES.

[illegible]

QUARTERLY REPORT

OF THE CONDITION OF THE

Merchants' National Bank,

OF CHICAGO,

ON

Monday Morning, Oct. 1st, 1866.

RESOURCES.

[illegible]

LIABILITIES.

[illegible]

CULVER, PAGE & HOYNE,

JOBBING STATIONERS,

128 & 130 LAKE-ST., CHICAGO,

[illegible]

BOUNTY BLANKS.

[illegible]

PROPOSALS FOR CINDERING NO. [illegible]

New Advertisements.

THREE NEW BOOKS.

TREASURES FROM MILTON'S PROSE WRITINGS. [illegible]

LIFE AND LETTERS OF JAMES G. PERCIVAL. [illegible]

POEMS OF ELIZABETH AKERS. [illegible]

[illegible]

TICKNOR & FIELDS,

Publishers, Boston.

BOYS'

Clothing!

BOYS' SCHOOL SUITS,

BOYS' DRESS SUITS,

ALL QUALITIES,

And the LATEST STYLES of

BOYS' CLOTHING.

SCHOOL SUITS

From $8.00 Upwards, of Good Serviceable Material.

L. DeGRAFF,

Corner of State and Randolph-sts.

ARMY GOODS,

BLANKETS, OVERCOATS,

BLOUSES, JACKETS,

FROCK COATS,

MATTRESSES,

CURLED HAIR, &c.,

FOR SALE CHEAP BY F. L. FAKE, AT

261 AND 263 SOUTH WATER-ST.,

UP STAIRS.

HATS, CAPS AND FURS,

MILLINERY AND STRAW GOODS,

[illegible]

Buffalo Robes and Buck Goods.

[illegible]

KEITH BROTHERS.

43 and 47 Lake-st.

New Bounty Blanks.

[illegible]

ARMY AND NAVY GAZETTE.

[illegible]

ISAAC R. HITT & CO.

CHICAGO

LEAD AND OIL WORKS,

Nos. 64, 66, 68 & 70

North Clinton-st.,

Manufacturers of

LEAD PIPE AND SHEET LEAD,

BAR AND PIG LEAD,

LINSEED OIL,

BOILED LINSEED OIL,

LINSEED MEAL.

PATENT DROP AND BUCK SHOT.

Cash paid for FLAX SEED AND OLD LEAD. [illegible]

E. W. BLATCHFORD & CO.

CORPORATION NOTICE.

OFFICE OF THE BOARD OF PUBLIC WORKS,

[illegible]

Whereas, The Common Council of the City of Chicago has ordered that [illegible]

[illegible]

Commissioners of the Board of Public Works.

YOUR DESTINY AND FUTURE PROSPECTS [illegible]

DR. RAPHAEL.

[illegible]

S. H. KERFOOT & CO.

[illegible]

SUGAR MILLS.

[illegible]

GEO. DARLING,

General Produce Commission Merchant

[illegible]

TEETH

[illegible]

VARNISH.

[illegible]

ASSIGNEE'S SALE.

GREAT BARGAINS!

[illegible]

New Advertisements.

KIMBALL,

STEVENS

& COMP'Y.

WHOLESALE

CLOTH

HOUSE.

64 & 66

MICHIGAN-AV.

DE GRAFF'S

ORDER DEPARTMENT.

CLOTHING

Made to Order, in the Latest and Most Approved Styles, from all the Popular Fabrics in New York Market.

L. DeGRAFF,

Corner State and Randolph-sts.

FASHIONS 1866.

DEMAND

J. W. Bradley's Duplex Elliptic

(OR DOUBLE SPRING)

SKIRTS.

[illegible]

STANDARD SKIRT

OF THE FASHIONABLE WORLD.

[illegible]

WESTS, BRADLEY & CARY,

[illegible]

Bradley's Duplex Elliptic Skirts,

[illegible]

FIELD, PALMER & LEITER,

110, 112, 114 & 116 Lake-st., Chicago.

Bradley's Duplex Elliptic Skirts,

[illegible]

Bradley's Duplex Elliptic Skirts,

[illegible]

BOWEN BROS.,

19 & 21 Lake-st., Chicago.

Bradley's Duplex Elliptic Skirts,

[illegible]

TORRENCE, MANNING & CO.,

[illegible]

Bradley's Duplex Elliptic Skirts,

At wholesale at manufacturer's prices.

SAVAGE, KEITH & WOOD,

10, 12 & 14 Lake-st., Chicago.

BRADLEY'S DUPLEX SKIRTS,

A FULL LINE AT

A. G. DOWNS & CO., 136 Lake-st.

DR. CLOCK'S EXCELSIOR HAIR RESTORATIVE.

[illegible]

DR. F. B. CLOCK,

Proprietor, Manchester, N. H.

FULLER, FINCH & FULLER,

CHICAGO,

General Northwestern Agents.

Important to Southern Shippers.

The Memphis & Charleston Railroad

[illegible]

CAIRO AND MEMPHIS,

[illegible]

CHILD & BRIGGS,

SUCCESSORS TO

WILLARD A. CHILD,

WHOLESALE GROCERS,

AND DEALERS IN

FINE TEAS AND TOBACCO,

135 South Water-st., Chicago.

LONGWORTH'S

WINE HOUSE, CINCINNATI.

GOLDEN WEDDING, SPARKLING CATAWBA, [illegible]

[illegible]

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General Commission Merchants,

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DIVIDENDS—[illegible]

REAL ESTATE WANTED—[illegible]

STAVES AND HEADINGS WANTED. [illegible]

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OFFICE, No. 51 CLARK-ST.

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TUESDAY, OCTOBER 2, 1866.

THE SOUTHERN LOYALISTS.

Final Programme of their Meetings in Illinois.

HEADQUARTERS STATE CENTRAL COMMITTEE, CHICAGO.

The following is a correct programme for the Southern loyalists through Illinois:

Chicago, Monday and Tuesday, October 1 and 2. The whole delegation will be present.

FIRST PARTY.
Joliet.......Wednesday, October 3—afternoon.
[illegible].......Thursday, October 4—afternoon.
[illegible].......Friday, October 5—afternoon.
Alton.......Saturday, October 6—afternoon.

SECOND PARTY.
Effingham.......Wednesday, October 3—afternoon.
Centralia.......Thursday, October 4—afternoon.
Belleville.......Friday, October 5—noon.

THIRD PARTY.
DuQuoin.......Wednesday, October 3—afternoon.
Anna.......Thursday, October 4—afternoon.
Cairo.......Friday, October 5—afternoon.

FOURTH PARTY.
Galesburg.......Wednesday, October 3—evening.
Macomb.......Thursday, October 4—afternoon.
Quincy.......Friday, October 5—afternoon.

FIFTH PARTY.
Peoria.......Wednesday, October 3—evening.
Havana.......Thursday, October 4—afternoon.
Jacksonville.......Friday, October 5—evening.
Alton.......Saturday, October 6—afternoon.

SIXTH PARTY.
Kankakee.......Wednesday, October 3—evening.
Mattoon.......Thursday, October 4—afternoon.
Carlyle.......Friday, October 5—afternoon.
East St. Louis.......Saturday, October 6—afternoon.

SEVENTH PARTY.
Canton.......Wednesday, October 3—afternoon.
Vermont.......Thursday, October 4—afternoon.
Virginia.......Friday, October 5—afternoon.
Alton.......Saturday, October 6—afternoon.

Springfield, Wednesday and Thursday, October 10 and 11. All of the delegation will be present.

It will be impossible to announce the names of the gentlemen composing the several parties, as that part of the programme cannot be arranged until they arrive in this city.

As the time is short, local committees will please make arrangements for large meetings, and see that the speakers are provided with carriages.

The above programme cannot be varied, as the connections are close, and the loyalists must all be at East St. Louis on Saturday evening.

Newspapers at the points where meetings are to be held will please publish this programme entire.

JAMES P. ROOT, Secretary.

DICKEY'S PLEA FOR THE REBELS.

If any of our readers have waded through the long speech of Mr. Dickey in his Carbondale discussion with Logan, they must have noticed that the burden of it was a labored attempt to show that the rebels never forfeited their right to sit in Congress and participate in the Government of the Union. The chain of "continuing right," he argues, has never been broken, and hence the rebels are entitled to immediate and unconditional admission into Congress. He charges the Republican party with violating the Constitution every day they exclude fifty rebels from the House of Representatives and twenty rebels from the Senate. He denies that treason and rebellion are crimes, to commit which forfeits any political rights or privileges in the Union. A man according to the views of Mr. Dickey, may be a traitor and a rebel, with his garments stained with the blood of Unionists, and yet retain and enjoy all the rights, privileges and immunities to which loyal citizens are entitled!

This doctrine is monstrous and subversive of free government, but it is not original with Dickey. He adopted it from Alex. H. Stephens, late Vice-President of the democratic rebel Confederacy. When Stephens was before the Reconstruction Committee last spring, he stated that in his opinion there was no constitutional power in the Government, as at present organized, to exact conditions precedent to restoration and political power in the Union, of the eleven insurgent States. He claimed that the delegates from the South had a right to seats in Congress immediately, and unconditionally, and that the rebel States, having failed to establish their independence, continued to have the right to participate in the Government without obstruction or conditions imposed by the loyal members of the Union.

This is the source from whence the Copperhead candidate for Congress for the State at large, derives his ideas of the rights of rebels and traitors, in the Union.

The Copperheads have been forced to accept the rebel dogma of continuous right to seats in Congress, from sheer logical necessity, because if they admit that the chain was at any time broken, they would also be obliged to concede that the only authority competent to mend it is Congress. They are obliged to choose one or the other horn of a dilemma, and they prefer the one which favors the rebels. In this choice they are consistent with their past record. From the beginning of the struggle to the present hour the Copperheads have invariably espoused the side of their traitorous fellow Democrats in the South. Before the war began they and their President, James Buchanan, held the doctrine that a State had a constitutional right to secede whenever it pleased, but the Government had no right to reclaim by coercion a seceded State. The position assumed by Stephens and adopted by Dickey consists of precisely the same class of ideas.

But in what attitude does Dickey's argument place the Copperhead President Johnson? If the rebel States have never forfeited their right to a participation in the Government and to instant resumption of seats in Congress at any moment they please, will Mr. Dickey inform us where his man Andrew got the authority to proclaim all the rebel State Governments "defunct?" to depose all their State and County officials? to declare their State Constitutions (several of which were older than the Constitution of the United States) null and void?

Where did he get his authority to make new State Constitutions and new State officials? Who empowered him to dictate to those pulled down and rebuilt States, who should be voters and who not? Who clothed him with authority to exact from his reconstructed rebel States as conditions precedent to their admission, the abolition of slavery and the repudiation of the debts of "Sovereign States in the Union?" If these States are in the Union and entitled to immediate representation in Congress, as Dickey affirms, we repeat the question, where did President Johnson obtain his authority for declaring their Constitutions, laws and governments defunct? for deposing their civil officers? for enfranchising and disfranchising their citizens? for erecting new State Governments, and treating the old ones as dead? for imposing and exacting abolition of slavery, repudiation of their State debts, and ratification of the Anti-Slavery Amendment?

If he had no such authority, then those new State Governments are all [illegible]; their ratification of that Amendment is worthless; their civil officers are usurpers; the laws passed by their new Legislatures have no force or effect; their rebel debts are still valid; their old laws and constitutions are merely held in abeyance, and are yet vital and obligatory, and slavery has never been lawfully abolished, but the right of the master to repossess the freedman is simply suspended until the existing unconstitutional imposition be removed. But this is not all that flows from the Dickey doctrine, for if the rebel States are and ever have been, entitled to participation in the Government, and can vacate and reclaim seats in Congress, and make war on the Union at pleasure, and still forfeit no rights or privileges in the Union—may secede and rebel when they please, and resume their former relations without conditions, then President Johnson is guilty of impeachable offences in demanding of the insurgent States the ratification of the abolition Amendment, in overthrowing the Constitutions, laws and governments of those States; in making other governments and laws; in deposing civil officers and appointing others in their place, and, in short, in assuming to himself supreme authority over the whole region of the Confederacy after the rebellion was terminated and the insurgents had laid down their arms and submitted. If Dickey should happen to be elected to Congress it would be his sworn duty to help bring in a bill of impeachment against the Copperhead President for usurpations and flagrant violations of the Constitutions, laws and sovereign rights of "States." And it would be the duty of Stephens when he gets his seat in the Senate to vote Johnson guilty of the crimes charged in the impeachment sent up by Dickey and other "Democrats" from the House, and depose him from the Presidency. In view of this state of the case, Andrew might well exclaim, "save me from my friends."

Thus, in his assault on Congress, the Copperhead candidate for Representative [illegible] "my policy," and Andrew [illegible] hands him to political perdition.

SEWARD AMONG HIS NEIGHBORS.

Mr. Seward's residence in Auburn is a substantial but not very pretentious building, surrounded by a fine park of stately trees, with pleasant walks running through the extensive grounds. It is undergoing repairs, and receiving a considerable brick addition, in a style of architecture somewhat more modern and gay than the original structure. Few strangers stop long in Auburn without going to see it; and since the extraordinary course by which its proprietor has forfeited the high place he once held in the esteem and confidence of the great Union party of the country, this curiosity has rather increased than diminished.

Mr. Seward has been almost totally unsuccessful in carrying with him, in his political apostasy, the neighbors with whom he has long lived on terms of mutual friendship and affection. Of all those who once looked up to him as their leader, and were proud because he was their neighbor and personal friend, not twelve agree with him, or will cast their votes with him in the approaching election. As a man and a citizen they respect him, and speak with gratitude of his kindly manners and his charities to the poor. But beyond this they do not go. They are unanimous in their condemnation of his public course since the assassination of Mr. Lincoln. Some speak of it with deep and evident sorrow, and others with strong and vehement indignation; some charitably attribute it to a loss of a portion of his intellectual powers—but none say he is right. The ten or eleven who follow him are either the recipients of office or expect to be soon, and are everywhere spoken of only with scorn and contempt.

The day that it was telegraphed over the country that Mr. Seward was dangerously sick, and that his recovery was doubtful, a Republican County Convention was in session at Auburn. It was composed of men who knew Mr. Seward personally, and who, twelve months before, would have done everything and sacrificed everything in their power to serve him and promote his interests. Yet the announcement of his affliction, when the despatch was read in this Convention, elicited not a single expression of sorrow, and did not for a minute either interrupt the regular course of business, or dampen the zeal and enthusiasm of the assembly. Once it would have moved all the men present with the profoundest grief—now it was passed over in respectful but significant silence.

On the occasion of Mr. Seward's recent visit home, he went to a railroad station, not far from Auburn, to consult with a man who had often done him very important service politically, and in whose judgment and sagacity he had great confidence. He greeted Mr. Seward with his old cordiality, but made no allusion whatever to political matters. Mr. Seward at length introduced the topic himself, and asked his friend's opinion as to the probable success of the new party in that part of the country. The person so addressed evaded the question, but Mr. Seward pressed him to reply, and that so strongly that he found himself unable to evade longer. With an emphasis and a manner not far removed from that of an angry man, he then turned upon Mr. Seward and bluntly told him that while he had long and faithfully followed him heretofore, he could now do it no longer; that Andrew Johnson was a foul traitor and deserved to be hung; that the people loathed and despised the whole Johnson movement, and that so far as Mr. Seward was politically concerned, he could go to purgatory, and that he would find "my policy" there in advance of him.

There are many of Mr. Seward's neighbors who entertain the belief that he is "only playing a trick." Such contend that the Presidential excursion which has recently been swinging around the circle, was conceived and brought forth by the sage of Auburn for the sole purpose of showing the country what long ears the "humble individual" has, and of killing him off. One gentleman who has long known Mr. Seward intimately, recently urged this view of the matter with great vehemence. He said Seward never was strictly honest in politics, and always relied upon shrewd tricks to carry his ends. He feared Johnson might stand in his way in the next nominating Convention, and so he got up this grand show to kill him. In answer to this it was suggested that even if it were true, Seward while killing Johnson had quite as effectually killed himself; and that so far as the next Presidential term was concerned, Seward was as fit a subject for the deadhouse as Johnson himself.

In response to this the gentleman said that Seward, some years ago, made himself quite as unpopular with his constituents in voting in the United States Senate for a certain army bill as he is now; that he recovered himself then and expects to do so again. This called out the reply, that however unpopular at the time the army bill may have been, the people had neither sacrificed a quarter of a million of lives nor incurred a debt of three thousand millions to defeat it; that if Mr. Seward took this view of the subject he must regard the rebellion as little else than a joke, and that if he supposed the people would ever forgive a man who seeks to thwart them in their determination that the loyal men and not the rebels shall rule this country, he was guilty of a failure to appreciate the tremendous significance of the contest now going on, which in any event would condemn him to defeat.

It is conceded on all hands that the Republican party was never before so strong in Auburn and old Cayuga County as it is now. Mr. Seward finds himself totally without political influence among his neighbors, and to-day could not carry a town meeting in any town of the county, if "my policy" was in any manner involved in the issue.

THE CATHOLIC VIEW OF THE POPE'S DETHRONEMENT.

The result of the recent war in Europe, the cession of Venetia to the King of Italy, and the covenanted withdrawal of the French protectorate army from Rome, are eliciting the wildest speculations as to the deposition of the Pope as a temporal prince, and the effect of that act upon the Papacy and the Catholic Church. This subject has attracted the attention of the writers of Europe, and enlisted the active sympathies of the Catholic prelates and laity the world over. A writer of a very able article entitled the "Independence of the Church," in the October number of the *Catholic World*, (the best Catholic publication on this Continent,) refers to this matter, and takes a view of it which is doubtless shared by all educated Roman Catholics, but which, nevertheless, will strike Protestants generally with surprise. The writer refers to the undoubted fact that sectarian partisans will regard the destruction of the temporal dynasty of the Pope, as involving the destruction of his ecclesiastical power, and they therefore anticipate the immediate and rapid decline of the Papacy as a consequence of the termination of his political sovereignty. This, according to the Catholic version, is a mistake. The temporal sovereignty of the Pope is adhered to, in order to leave the ecclesiastical officer independent of any political domination. To make him the subject of a political prince, is to place him politically under the dominion, and to that extent under the civil control of that prince. It is to expose him to the trials which Pius VII. endured when a captive in the train of the first Napoleon. For this reason, if for no other, the temporal sovereignty of the head of the church is sought to be retained, but its loss, while regarded as a calamity, is by no means considered as in any way fatal to the perpetuity of the Papacy or to the unity of the church of which he is the head on earth. Indeed, it is held by this writer that in many respects a severance of the Church from the exercise of civil power, would be of great spiritual advantage. He says:

> "There is at this moment not a single great power in the world that is officially Catholic, or that officially recognizes the Catholic Church as the Church of God. The majority of Frenchmen are, or profess to be, Catholics, but the French State professes no religion, and if it pays a salary to the Catholic clergy, Protestant ministers, and Jewish rabbis, it is not as ministers of religion, but as servants of the State. The Russian State is schismatic, and officially anti-Papal; the British State, as a State, is Protestant, and officially hostile to the Church; Italy follows France; and Prussia, which at the moment means Germany, is officially Protestant, and anti-Catholic; and so are Holland, Sweden, Denmark, and Norway. Belgium and our own great Republic profess officially no religion, but give freedom and protection to all religions not held to be *contra bonos mores*."

Spain and Portugal are held by this authority to be no longer great powers, and with the South American States, count for nothing in the array of nations. Austria, under the circumstances, is rated as following the course of Italy and France. The dethronement of the Pope as a temporal prince, it is argued, will probably result in the severance of Church and State in all Christian countries. Such a result has already been accomplished in France, Italy, Belgium, and soon in Austria, a result which may also follow in the strictly Protestant States.

The Papacy in no way depends upon the civil power of Rome. The Papacy existed and flourished for centuries before political empire was added to it. It existed when the civil power was Pagan, and when that civil power was arrayed against it, and the Church is as papal in the United States where the Papacy is in no way officially recognized, as it is in Spain. It is asserted that the Church has always been embarrassed rather than served by officially Catholic States, and that the most of the popular prejudices that still exist against the Church, owe their origin, not to her doctrines or her practices, but to the action of secular Governments proclaiming themselves officially Catholic. The following will be regarded as a strange concession by the Catholics:

> "In the last century, the bitterest enemies were the sovereigns of professedly Catholic States. The most generous friends of the Holy See were States officially heretical, or schismatic, as Russia, Great Britain, Sweden and Prussia."

A general war upon the Church and her property, it is feared, will follow the severance of the Papacy from the civil power, but such a war cannot be protracted very long. The people of the various countries remain as they are; Prussia will have millions of Catholics among her subjects, who will not abjure their faith in obedience to a State decree. England will not find it in her safety to return to confiscation and oppression for conscience sake, and after the first burst of exultation of the anti-Papal party in Europe, it is anticipated that the Christian world will settle down upon principles of general toleration on the part of the various States. The tenure of church property will be changed, and the law as it exists in this country will gradually be adopted. Here the law knows nothing of the church, it recognizes in her no proprietary rights, and gives her no standing in courts, but it is added that, "nowhere is ecclesiastical property better protected or more secure, and nowhere are religious orders more free in person or more secure in property." This frank tribute to Yankee freedom and liberality is a severe rebuke to those members of the church who affect to be horrified at the bitterness of American Puritanism. The church in the hour of revolution will be glad to accept in Catholic countries the civil protection to religion and property which is given as a matter of right in the American Union. There is doubtless much force in the statement that the church has been greatly embarrassed by the conduct of those Governments, which, professing to be Catholic, and making the church itself part of their Government, has scandalized the world by their political and ecclesiastical proceedings, and that the Pope has had less to annoy him in those States where he governs his church directly through his bishops, than in those other States, where the State, with its countless political intrigues, is mixed up in the administration of ecclesiastical affairs. The government of the Papal States itself has been a constant source of vexation and trial. They have for ages been an inevitable pretext for controversies. Every war in Europe has had some remote or present reference to a readjustment of the Papal possessions, and all these centuries of controversy are now about to culminate in the transfer of these possessions to another Sovereign, and one hitherto unacknowledged by the Papal Government. Beyond the mere idea of independence of the Pope, the civil government of the Papal States has never been of any value to the Church. It is officered by ecclesiastics and persons not in orders. It has been an asylum for the decayed and decaying nobility of Italy. It has been a resting place for the remnants of families dating their nobility to the remotest ages. These families in detached portions have come down as a legacy to the Papal Government. In past times they have given a Pope, or some eminent Cardinal, or some scholar or champion to the Church, and thereby have a claim upon its grateful memory. To the extent of its civil revenues, these people are pensioners upon the Papal Government. Those of them who are wealthy contribute largely to the Church; they all, rich or poor, live for, or upon, the Church and the Papal Government. Beyond the breaking up of a dynasty like this; beyond the scattering of legions of officers of every grade who form part of the official household of a government essentially patriarchal, there will be no serious personal calamity in the change. The Church as a body will be unaffected. Its authority as a church will suffer no disparagement. Popes have been exiled before, and never was the zeal of the members so earnestly displayed as in these periods. Gelasius II in 1118 had to fly to France for protection from the Emperor Henry V. Eugenius III, to escape the fury of Brescia's rebellion, fled to Armenia. Alexander III wandered a fugitive through France and Germany for many years. Pius VI was carried off a captive, and died in prison; and his successor, Pius VII, was held for years a prisoner in the hands of Napoleon. The present Pope in 1848 was a fugitive at Gaeta, while Mazzini and his associates in the triumvirate were installed in the civil government at Rome. These, it is true, were only temporary exiles, but they were thought at the time to be permanent. The time fixed for the withdrawal of the French protectorate is December 15. The Pope will not voluntarily abdicate. He may submit to a force he cannot resist, but it will be with a protest against the act. It is not likely that he will remain in Rome. He will leave the Church Government there in the hands of suitable persons, and seek a personal asylum elsewhere. It is evident that the Catholic people, lamenting as they do the subversion of the civil power of the Pope, do not regard it in that destructive light which Protestants do. They do not believe that the destruction of the civil power of the Papacy will weaken the Papacy itself in the hearts of the people of the Church. They will cling to the Pope with a devotion increased by his personal misfortunes. He will assume in the eyes of the world much of the character of the martyr, and will be the recipient of sympathy accordingly. The Protestant who looks for the destruction of the Catholic Church as a result of the deposition of the Pope from the civil rule of the Papal States, is probably mistaken. That it will result in destroying the union of Church and State in all countries, Catholic and Protestant, is more than probable.

At present, however, the retirement of the Pope from a civil throne which he and his predecessors have occupied for so many centuries, is an event so probable that the world stands in expectation of it; it is now to be treated as a fixed fact. Such is the decision of the late war, and France has given notice that it must take place. It may be arrested by some intervening occurrence, but at present the dethronement of the present Papal Government is one of the determined and ascertained events from which there is to be no appeal.

REGENERATION OF THE HOLY LAND.

An important society has been formed in Europe called the "International Society of the Orient," to prevent the grave complications arising out of the Eastern question, and to regenerate the East by infusing therein the spirit of Western civilization. To accomplish this great result the Society, which enrolls among its members such men as Napoleon, the Rothschilds and Montefiore, propose to favor the development of agriculture, industry, commerce and public works in the East, especially in Palestine; to obtain from the Turkish Government certain privileges and monopolies, chief of which is the gradual concession and advancement of the lands of Palestine; to distribute at each price such of those lands as the company receives, and to effect the colonization of the more fertile villages of the Holy Land.

The Society, after having established its commercial bureau at Constantinople and other cities of the Turkish Empire, will construct a port at Joppa, and a good road or railroad from that city to Jerusalem. Upon the north of this road the Society expect land to be conceded by Turkey, which they will sell to Israelitish families. These in their turn will create new colonies, aided by their Oriental co-religionists, and it is expected special committees will send thither Jews of Morocco, Poland, Moldavia, Wallachia, from the East, and from Africa. The society claim that this plan will reconstruct the Holy Places of Jerusalem in a Christian manner; put an end to the constant conflict between the great powers in reference to them; transform the ancient Jerusalem into a new and great city; create European colonies which will become in time the centres whence occidental civilization will spread in Turkey and penetrate to the remote Orient.

The Society is being rapidly formed, with the strongest influences, financial and political, at its back. The Rothschilds, Sir Moses Montefiore, and other great capitalists among the Jews, are actively in sympathy with the undertaking. The plan has also the favor of more than one crowned head in Europe, among them Napoleon, of whose especial theory of nationalities it is a development. Several prominent noblemen of England, and the leading names of the Faubourg St. Germain, are also among its friends.

OREGON.

A despatch from Portland, Oregon, states that the Legislature of Oregon, in joint session, has elected H. W. Corbett United States Senator by a strict party vote. Mr. Corbett is a Radical Republican, and replaces James W. Nesmith, a moderate Copperhead. This secures both Senators from Oregon to the Republicans. A few days ago the Legislature ratified the Constitutional Amendment by a straight party vote—all of the Republicans voting for, and all the Copperheads against it. Thus, Oregon follows New Jersey in good works. The Senate is strengthened by an accession of two good and true Radicals, and the Amendment is endorsed by two States heretofore called doubtful. The ball rolls on.

NEXT TUESDAY.

One week from to-day, elections for Congressmen will be held in Pennsylvania, Ohio, Indiana and Iowa. The result will in all probability determine the complexion of the next House of Representatives. If the Republicans sweep those States, as we believe they will, the Copperheads will give up the contest in the remaining States, and let the elections, except in the Copperhead districts, go by default.

The four States named elect sixty members of Congress. Of the present delegations the Republicans have forty-eight and the Copperheads twelve. Two Copperheads were unseated, [illegible] in Pennsylvania and one in Indiana. We believe that the Republicans will elect forty-six of the sixty members. The Copperheads may gain one in Ohio and one in Indiana; but if we have a good run of luck in the close districts, the Republicans may gain two or three in Pennsylvania, and hold their own in Ohio and Indiana. As to Iowa, we have no apprehensions of the Copperheads electing any body. We shall hope to see fifty good and true radical Republicans to ten Copperheads returned from those States.

NOT FOR SALE.

Mr. Johnson's plan of buying up the great [illegible] people with his offices, does not work well. Recently Mr. N. M. Knapp, Collector of Internal Revenue for the [illegible] District of Illinois, was called upon to contribute funds for the purpose of circulating "My Policy" documents, and otherwise defraying the expenses of the Copperjohnson campaign. Mr. Knapp replied in writing, giving four excellent reasons for his flat refusal to do as he was bid. In the first place he does not believe in the system of officeholding vassalage, which is now enforced by the Administration. Second, he don't particularly want the documents distributed; "although," he adds, "I believe if I had the selection of them, I could gather from the utterances of the men composing the Johnson party, matter enough to ruin them, if they needed any ruining." Third, as a reasonable contribution was asked, he does not think it reasonable to contribute at all; and fourth, he declares that his official relation with the President having been dissolved, they cease to be a reason for contributing. In conclusion he flings his commission back into the face of the Administration and asks that his resignation may be accepted at once.

Our Connections with the Pacific Railroad.

Our connection with the Omaha branch of the Pacific Railroad, now completed 200 miles west of the Missouri River, is only a question of time. No rival interest can deprive us of the benefits which must result from this long chain of communication with the Pacific. But the remarkable energy with which the Omaha branch has been pushed westward, has also been displayed by those who have charge of building the branch from Wyandotte up the Kansas River, known as the "Eastern Division." This road is now at Fort Riley, 125 miles west of the Missouri River and nearly 400 miles west of St. Louis. It offers such inducements that the Great Overland Mail stages start for California from its terminus, and we learn from very good authority that General Sherman has ordered the distribution of military supplies to be made hereafter at Fort Riley instead of Fort Leavenworth as heretofore. This really makes Fort Riley, for the present, the great distributing point for the Territories of New Mexico, Colorado and Utah. During the year 1865, the military freight alone amounted to 47,800,000 pounds; the private freight, merchandise, &c., to 35,000,000 pounds; making a total of 82,800,000 pounds, or 41,000 tons, or reducing the amount to car measurement (ten tons each), sufficient to load 4,100 cars. This amount of freight must now pass over railroads in the interest of a rival city and which must, from her present connection, bestow a corresponding benefit upon her mercantile and manufacturing interests. Is it not worth the attention of our capitalists? Should we not strive to tap so important a railway interest if it can possibly be done with profit? We ask our readers who are interested in the prosperity of this city and the stockholders in the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy and the Hannibal & St. Joseph Railroad to the revival of the St. Joseph & Topeka Railroad, the building of which will cost a mere trifle compared with the benefits to be derived from it.

In 1859 this road was first agitated. It was under the auspices of Judge W. P. Hall, of St. Joseph, and other responsible gentlemen in that interest. At the breaking out of the war work was suspended, leaving some ten miles of the sixty-five ready for the iron. This road runs from Ellwood (opposite the terminus of the Hannibal & St. Joseph Road) *via* Monrovia, Grasshopper Falls and Mount Florence to Topeka, there connecting with the Union Pacific Railroad, Eastern Division. It will not exceed seventy miles in length, and runs through the best settled portions of Kansas. We need not dwell upon the detail, as we learn the whole matter will be laid before our Board of Trade in a few weeks. We refer to it in this issue that our readers may examine at their leisure and with their map as to the *location* of the proposed branch.

Ristori.

We are enabled to announce definitely that Ristori and her troupe will visit Chicago during the coming season, but the precise time cannot yet be stated. At whatever time it may be, the great *tragedienne* and artist will receive a warm welcome from the lovers of the drama, and her triumphs will be none the less marked than they have proved in New York. While she will miss, gladly no doubt, the disgusting and fulsome flatteries of Jenkins, she will have the satisfaction of a cordial and cheerful appreciation of her renditions of the classical roles she assumes.

☞ The Copperhead concern of this city, in its issue of the 29th ult., contains an account of "an enthusiastic meeting of Conservatives" at Laporte. The meeting was an utter and wretched failure. After unusual efforts, about fifty male persons, one-third of whom were Republicans, who came out of curiosity, and several ladies were gathered together. In the evening a rousing Republican meeting was held to purify the atmosphere.

☞ On the 25th of October, West Virginia will elect a Governor, State Officers, Legislators and Members of Congress. The Republican candidates are: Governor, Arthur J. Boreman; Secretary of State, Colonel John S. Witcher; Attorney General, Colonel Thayer Melvin; Supreme Judge, Edwin Maxwell; Members of Congress, Chester D. Hubbard, B. M. Kitchen, Daniel Polsley.

☞ The Mobile *Tribune* has been calling upon the pirate Semmes to resign his office of Judge of the Probate Court, an office which he cannot hold because he has not yet gone through the farce of proving that he is a loyal man. Semmes replies in a long and fulsome card in the Mobile *Advertiser*, of which he is now editor, that he has no intention of resigning his office. We presume that he will draw his salary without exercising its duties, which is at least no worse than stealing watches and murdering their defenceless owners.

☞ The question of repudiation is being discussed in the Virginia papers. The State debt of old Virginia is about $42,000,000; the assets in the hands of the State Treasurer, consisting principally of railroad stocks, amount to about $15,000,000; the present population of the State is about one and a quarter millions—of these half a million are freedmen. The mineral and agricultural wealth of the State is incalculable, and in the hands of an industrious and energetic people would yield a revenue that would speedily settle the question of solvency.

The Victory in Maine.

General Chamberlain, of Maine, has received the largest majority ever given to a Gubernatorial candidate in the State. Appended is a list of the majorities given at the [illegible] elections for the past ten years:

1856—Hannibal Hamlin	19,394
1857—Lot M. Morrill	11,[illegible]
1858—Lot M. Morrill	7,[illegible]
1859—Lot M. Morrill	[illegible]
1860—Israel Washburn, Jr.	15,825
1861—Israel Washburn, Jr.	16,[illegible]
1862—Abner Coburn	3,970
1863—Samuel Cony	17,[illegible]
1864—Samuel Cony	12,180
1865—Samuel Cony	22,727
1866—Joshua L. Chamberlain	27,[illegible]

☞ The Warren County Agricultural Society hold their Annual Fair on Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday, October 2d, 3d and 4th. Prof. Turner, of Jacksonville, delivers the Agricultural address.

THE WILL OF THE LATE JOHN L. SCRIPPS, Esq.—The will of Mr. Scripps, as presented for probate, makes the following disposition of his property. After providing for the payment of his just debts and funeral expenses, he makes an equal division of his estate between his two children, George Blanchard and Grace Locke, excepting the disposition of plate, which mainly goes to the son, and jewels of his late wife, which will belong to the daughter. William H. Scripps, a brother of deceased, is appointed guardian of George, and Lydia R. Little, a sister, guardian of the daughter. Special bequests are made as follows: Charles H. and Maria J. Sweeney, $2,500, and $40 additional by a codicil; Susan Hiler, of Rushville, $50 per annum during life; George W. Scripps, $2,000; Thomas Rice and Margaret, his wife, of Augusta, Ill., $50 during life; Samuel A. Blanchard, brother-in-law, $500; Henry T. Blanchard, of Odin, $500; Rev. R. M. Hatfield $500. The lot on the North Branch of the Chicago River, south of Division street, is to be held until the daughter, Grace, arrives at full age, but all the remainder of his real estate, bonds and stocks, &c., are to be sold as the sole executor, William H. Scripps, of Astoria, Illinois, may deem best. By the codicil a further bequest of $500 to Rev. James C. Finley is made.

THE TRUSSELL HOMICIDE.—Mary Cosgriff, better known in this community as Mollie Trussell, was yesterday arraigned in the Superior Court. She had for her counsel Messrs. Wilson & Assy, and A. Van Buren, who pleaded, for her, "not guilty." The indictment being but for manslaughter, the Court (Gary, Judge) placed her bail at $5,000. It was expected that the bond would be signed at the afternoon session, but the securities not then appearing, the Court adjourned on the completion of the regular business of the day.

THIRTEENTH ILLINOIS.—The flag of this regiment, all stained with blood, has been brought to the Tremont House, from Rock Island, where it was used at the soldiers' encampment held on the 26th ult. It was brought by the officers of the regiment, Major Beardsley and Surgeon Plummer. The members of the regiment are requested to meet at the Tremont House to-day at 3 o'clock, to make arrangements to take part in the procession. The flag is badly torn and soiled, and is saturated with the blood of color bearer Riley, shot at Ringgold Gap, Georgia.

HON. ISAAC N. ARNOLD.

His Resignation of the Office of Sixth Auditor of the Treasury.

A Sharp Letter to President Johnson.

OFFICE OF THE AUDITOR OF THE TREASURY
FOR THE POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT,
WASHINGTON, September 29, 1866.

SIR: I hereby resign the office of Auditor of the Treasury for the Post Office Department.

Three days before his assassination, this position was tendered me by President Lincoln. When I accepted the commission from you, which death prevented him from issuing, I did it in the full faith, based upon your patriotic record during the rebellion, and your repeated declarations over the dead body of the martyred President, that your policy would make treason "odious," and that you would be faithful to the loyal men, North and South, who had saved the Republic; that you would endeavor to carry out the principles which will make Lincoln's administration illustrious to all time.

I will do you the justice to say, that I believe, if while you were addressing the Illinois delegation who waited upon you, and tendered you the same support they had given to their own great statesman, if at that moment, when your heart seemed full of loyalty and fidelity, and you told us that "the people must understand that treason is the blackest of all crimes and will surely be punished," and that "when the question of exercising mercy comes before me, it will be considered calmly, judicially; for we must not forget that what may be mercy to the individual is cruelty to the State"—if at that time your future course could have been held up before you, and your apostasy could have been foretold, you would have indignantly exclaimed, "Is thy servant a dog that he should do this thing?"

You have betrayed the great Union party, which elected Abraham Lincoln, and which, as an incident of the election, placed you in the office of Vice President. You have deserted its principles, and are to-day in open, cordial communication with those who sought the overthrow of the Republic; of those who for four long years made war upon our flag, and crowned their long catalogue of crimes by the murder which placed you in the Executive chair.

You are to-day persecuting and denouncing as traitors, the lifelong friends of Abraham Lincoln; those upon whom his own great arm leaned for support in the hour of supreme peril for the Union; you are denouncing and persecuting those friends of Mr. Lincoln for no offence but fidelity to the principles and party which you have deserted. You have chosen as your friends and counsellors from the lately rebellious States, not the persecuted, abused, faithful, heroic Union men, but those whose hands are yet stained with the blood of loyal men. In the loyal States, your supporters and counsellors are to a great extent those whose sympathies were ever with rebels and traitors.

In your present position and with such associates, it is natural you should hate those whose fidelity must be a constant reproach to you.

You are proscribing in Illinois and elsewhere the old personal friends of Lincoln at the instance of his life-long enemies. I should feel humiliated if I should be made an exception—as I presume I should not be—when such men were removed from office; men whom Mr. Lincoln appointed for fidelity to their country.

Mr. President, the American people, in their hour of bitterest anguish, when almost stupefied with grief over the murder of the noblest, grandest character which has adorned our history, heard your voice, uttering bold, indignant, loyal, patriotic words. They took you to their hearts and gave you their confidence. Where are you to-day? Who are your associates and advisers? What promise made over the dead body of Lincoln have you kept? What pledge, then uttered, have you not broken?

Sir, you are wielding immense power and patronage, but I tell you, not in anger but in deepest sorrow, there are few names, other than that of the rebel chief as yet in Fortress Monroe, so odious among loyal men and so popular among traitors as that of Andrew Johnson.

With fidelity, you would to-day have been the first of American statesmen; with fidelity on your part, there would to-day have been harmony in all departments of the Government, and peace and security throughout the Republic. With fidelity, it was yours to have saved the country. God and the people will prevent your treachery from destroying it.

I will not now contrast your policy with that of your illustrious predecessor, but I ask your attention to one point only. To the loyal black man and the loyal white man of the South, Mr. Lincoln promised protection and security. He kept his promise. When rebel emissaries, such as you pardon and take to your confidence, proposed to him to return to slavery the black soldiers of the Union army, and thus win the masters they had fought, Mr. Lincoln indignantly replied: "*Should I do so, I should deserve to be damned in time and eternity!*" How can you, Mr. President, occupy the Executive Mansion as the successor of Lincoln; how could you visit his grave with the bloody outrages of Memphis and New Orleans unpunished? Do you remember that Mr. Lincoln said, "Negroes, like other people, act upon motives. If they stake their lives for us they must be prompted by the strongest motive—even the promise of freedom; *and the promise being made, must be kept*."

The nation promised the negro liberty and protection for helping to put down the rebellion. You have turned him over to his exasperated master, whom he helped to subdue. When did you punish a rebel for the murder of a loyal negro? The rebels are to-day your counsellors. They and the Copperheads constitute a large majority of those who call themselves your friends. They control your patronage.

Believing you are to-day exerting your vast power in the interest of traitors, and that your policy should be overthrown at the ballot box—that the Republic, based on liberty and justice, may live—I retire from office that I may more freely and effectively aid in that overthrow.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, &c.,

I. N. ARNOLD.

To ANDREW JOHNSON, President of the United States.

THE CAMPAIGN IN ILLINOIS.

Senators Trumbull and Wilson at Sycamore.

[Correspondence of the Chicago Tribune.]

SYCAMORE, Ill., September 28, 1866.

Yesterday was a great day in DeKalb County. Senator Trumbull had been advertised to speak, and last evening we received a telegram that Senator Wilson, of Massachusetts would also be here. At ten o'clock a. m., a special train with the Committee of Arrangements and leading citizens and the Sycamore brass band, was run up to Courtland to meet the distinguished speakers. On returning to Sycamore, a procession was formed at the depot, headed by a fine cavalcade of the returned soldiers, under charge of General Daniel Dustin, Chief Marshal, assisted by General Waite, General Dutton, Major Sullivan, Captain Norris and others.

Then followed two brass bands, the distinguished speakers, President of the day, Committee of Arrangements, and invited guests, in carriages, followed by a long procession of carriages and citizens on foot. The procession proceeded through the principal streets of the town, around the Public Square, and brought up at the hotel of H. Paine, where a half hour was spent in introducing our citizens to the honorable Senators, after which the dinner was served, to the satisfaction of all, and at one o'clock the speakers, and Committee of Arrangements, headed by the bands, proceeded to the platform in the Court House Square.

Chauncey Ellwood, Esq., presided, C. Kellum, Esq., Chairman of the Committee of Arrangements. After music from the band, and a song from Lyceum Glee Club, the Chairman arose and said: "Ladies and gentlemen—I have the honor to introduce to you the Hon. Lyman Trumbull, the author and defender of the 'Civil Rights Bill,' of whose record in the Senate of the United States, the State of Illinois is justly proud." Judge Trumbull, after receiving a warm greeting from the immense crowd, then in a masterly speech of nearly two hours, discussed the great questions at issue in the present canvass. He said the all absorbing question was "whether *loyal men or rebels* shall govern the country." No words of mine can do justice to his speech. He said, among other things, that peace men of the North, during the late war, were now of all men the most despised; that even the bloody handed rebels who lately met in Philadelphia refused to associate with them; hence Vallandigham, the Woods, and Henry Clay Dean were kicked out at the back door, but poor Vallandigham sat down on the door-stone and wrote a letter and sent it in assuring them that the Convention had the warmest sympathies of his heart. His speech was a logical, dignified effort, abounding in excellent hits at the Democracy and the apostate President, and closed with an exhortation to the Democracy to repent in dust and ashes before November next, do works meet for repentance, and possibly they might be saved. After the cheers had subsided the Glee Club gave one of their patriotic songs. Then the Chairman arose and said: "Ladies and gentlemen—I now have the pleasure of introducing to you the Hon. Henry Wilson, of Massachusetts,—the distinguished Chairman of the Military Committee of the Senate of the United States, whose voice has penetrated the thirty-six States of the Union in behalf of the 'boys in blue' and defence of the old flag and Constitution of our country, which have lately been offered upon a hundred *newly erected* altars by that humble individual who has lately been 'swinging around the circle.'"

Senator Wilson, after the applause had subsided, proceeded to address the people for an hour, in a very able and eloquent manner. The condition of the Democracy was occasionally illustrated by appropriate anecdotes. He paid his respects to the man who occupies the Presidential chair, and gave us a little of his record, and most conclusively showed that but for Andy Johnson, these great questions now agitating the country would have all been settled in favor of liberty and Christian civilization. He said he had no fears as to the result of the present contest, and finally closed by congratulating the Democracy on the great progress they had made—they having now become abolitionists, etc.; and advised them, instead of following along about a year behind us and picking up our cast-off clothing, as they now do, to come out bravely and nobly for the right and help us settle these issues in favor of liberty and justice to all. His speech was a noble and eloquent utterance of great truths, interspersed with excellent hits at our opponents, especially the "Bread-and-Butter Brigade."

Our people are well satisfied that the fame which has preceded our distinguished Senators, as statesmen and patriots, is well deserved.

After the conclusion of the speeches, a patriotic letter from J. P. Root, Secretary of the Central Committee, was read, with applause, and the Glee Club gave a facetious song to the tune of "Old Cider," with a chorus as follows:

O, Andy Johnson, O! And Billy Seward too,
Keep swinging round the circle, O!
For that's the last of you. O, Andy, &c.

The meeting was a magnificent success. The crowd was variously estimated at from five thousand to seven thousand people. Sycamore feels highly honored by the presence of two such prominent and distinguished statesmen, and the meeting of yesterday will long be remembered. We noticed in attendance many prominent and leading men from this and adjoining counties. The camp fires begin to burn brightly, and DeKalb County at the coming election will wash her hands of the Presidential policy of treachery and corruption, and show to the country that her noble and loyal sons do not believe in traitors nor Copperheads.

"MY POLICY" IN IROQUOIS COUNTY.

A Confederate Soldier Appointed Postmaster.

WATSEKA, Ill., September 29.

Editors Chicago Tribune:

This place is the county seat of Iroquois County, and its Post Office is probably the most important in the county. From its establishment until now, Asa B. Roff, a loyal man and a supporter of Mr. Lincoln, has been Postmaster.

The other evening an ominous looking package arrived by mail addressed to one Jouvenat, editor of the Copperhead *Herald* published at this place, and presently it was noised about the streets that he had been appointed Postmaster for Watseka. The Copperheads were chuckling in their boots; the Union men were indignant. We had been expecting a change; but such a change as that we had not anticipated. A. Johnson has rubbed it in this time. And as if to make it hurt as keen as possible, a man has been appointed who, it is notorious, has been in the rebel army; and at the same time his salary has been increased one hundred dollars. The salary of Mr. Roff was three hundred and twenty dollars; the salary of Jouvenat is to be *four hundred and twenty*. The object of the increase of salary is obvious enough to all who understand the circumstances. The *Herald* of which Jouvenat is editor, has never been a self-supporting institution. Two or three leading Copperheads have, for years past, been freely bled to keep it up. Now the Copperhead organ is to be run at the expense of the United States Treasury. The Copperheads themselves do not pretend to deny that Jouvenat has been in the rebel army. His near relatives live in Alabama and are violent secessionists. Since he has been in this county he has mainly associated with our meanest Copperheads—those who damned the loudest about Mr. Lincoln being a tyrant and usurper, and denounced the war as an Abolition war.

It is notorious about here that one "General" Black, who performs antics on the Johnson hand-organ in this Congressional District, controls the appointments for the district, and it is supposed that this is one of his ways of "conciliating our Southern brethren" and restoring the Union.

This one act has done more to give the people here a lively sense of the complete identification of the Administration with the Copperheads than anything that has occurred. It is bringing it home to us—we have been reading about it heretofore. We are getting savagely awake in this county, and will give a good account of ourselves in November. We loathe treason and all its imps, little and big.

IROQUOIS.

The Bread-and-Butter Brigade in Champaign County.

URBANA, Ill., September 28th, 1866.

Editors Chicago Tribune.

We have had some beautiful specimens of the workings of "my policy" in our town recently, and for the benefit of that great party who are so clamorous now about the preservation of the Constitution, the Union and the flag, "not with twenty-five, but with thirty-six stars," I wish them to be made public, for if there is anything which can preserve a shadow of a party out of the rebels of the South and the Copperheads of the North, it is to know how A. J. dispenses the offices, for it is an invariable rule that the poorest dogs try to get nearest the fire.

Specimen number one is that in which not more than a week ago a man of brilliant peace record, a supporter of McClellan, and an advocate of the thirteenth resolution of the Springfield Convention, was rewarded by his warm political friend, the President, for his untiring devotion to the aforesaid flag, Constitution and Union, and for the sacrifices he made to secure the election of his Excellency, with the appointment of Government Liquor Inspector, and that, too, when his competitor for the situation was a one-armed soldier, who had received the recommendations of the best men in this and adjoining counties. But no; the application of the one-armed soldier was returned with the endorsement, "*The politics of the soldier are not stated.*" The statement of the soldier's politics, which he signed with his blood, was not sufficient. No, no, a man who loved his country and was willing to fight and die for it, would never do; but a friend of rebels must be selected. But there is one qualification for the office which the new Inspector has in an eminent degree. *He is a good judge of liquor.*

Specimen number two was developed yesterday, when the Postmaster appointed by Mr. Lincoln was removed to give place to—whom? Hark, ye hungry bread-and-butter crew, while I tell. To a boy who had not yet attained his majority, had never cast a ballot, and who had resided in the State but about a year, but himself and father, who, by the way, received the appointment of Assistant Collector for this county but two or three weeks ago, were the only renegade Union men who could be found. So, of course, their apostasy to principle and honor must be rewarded.

An appointment more disgusting to the people generally, or more mortifying to the supporters of the President, could not have been made. The appointment was offered to a respectable and esteemed citizen of Democratic antecedents, who, it was supposed, trained with the motley crew, but he indignantly refused it, saying no, he "would not accept office under a President who had so grossly betrayed his party."

The fact that "whom the Gods would destroy they first make mad," could not be more thoroughly demonstrated than by the lunatic course the Administration is pursuing. We are only waiting till the fall elections to pronounce upon this party the overwhelming verdict of popular indignation.

JEFFERSON DAVIS.

Account of an Interview by a Sympathizer.

A correspondent of the Petersburg (Va.) *Index* furnishes an account of a recent interview with Jefferson Davis, from which we quote the following:

Mr. Davis was dressed in a plain, neat, somewhat worn suit of black, which hung rather loosely upon his person. His dress frock coat, especially, seemed too large for him. As he leaned upon my arm, I could measure by my own muscular sense, with tolerable accuracy, the great decline in his *physique*. All his senses seemed to me to be preternaturally acute, especially his hearing.

To a suggestion, that perhaps the ill-will manifested toward him by some public men, might be caused by an unforgiving spirit on their part, in view of some offence given by him, he said: "That is quite probable. I have often been too angry. Though generally thoughtful and cautious—even tender to the failings of others—yet when they crossed my path in the shape of pretence, falsehood, craft or cant—then these faults aroused bitter anger for the moment, sometimes utter alienation. This was all wrong. Oh! how public life blunts our perceptions as to the higher delicacies—tenderness, forbearance—putting the best construction on things, words and persons, they are capable of. I have erred in this particular; but I had often great provocation—never, however, have I uttered an angry, undervaluing or denunciatory sentiment without believing I had good cause for so doing, and, in most cases, my country has already, or will hereafter find that I was right. I now [illegible] edge that I was sometimes wrong as to the tone or coloring of a phrase while under the excitement of debate, as for instance: when Mr. Johnson, after the Mexican war, made some remarks derogatory of the West Point officers, I thought it strange that any man of sense should think that the training of officers for duty, by a thorough military education, would rather disqualify them for that duty, or what was the same thing, that untrained officers did better than the West-Pointers. In the course of the reply I made use of this remark: 'who would select a tailor to shoe a horse, or a blacksmith to make a coat?' This gave personal offence to Mr. Johnson, who regarded it as a sheer personality. Nothing in the world was farther from my thoughts."

To the query, whether he had anything to complain of in his present treatment, he replied that he had not. The present commandant of the fort was a soldier and a gentleman, who, while diligent and faithful in the discharge of his duty to his Government, was also forbearing and considerate as to all the minutiae of his prison life.

"The Government may have been deceived by the testimony which has since turned out to be sheer perjury, tending to implicate me in the assassination of President Lincoln; or it may have been subject to one of those manias which occasionally, like plagues, seize Governments and communities; or, what is most likely, a few unprincipled men, seeing an opportunity in the excited condition of the nation for obtaining wealth and position through the instrumentality of villains, suborned for the purpose, really did impose upon the Government, and led them to believe for a moment, in the whirl of excitement, the statements put forth in the proclamation for my capture. But, gentlemen, my heart is a stranger to that plot. These hands are unstained by innocent blood. No unrighteous gold has ever, during the Confederacy, adhered to these palms." He uttered the last sentence in a most solemn manner, holding up his hands and raising his face to Heaven, and with such a holy, child-like simplicity, that it is impossible for any words, however [illegible], to convey a half idea—not an adequate one—of that touching scene. The coming of the little child into the inner casemate and climbing into his father's arms, who had just leaned upon the sofa, gave occasion to Mrs. Davis to make some remarks about her other children, particularly those in Canada. Bishop Green then remarked that he would not have ventured to introduce the subject, but as Mrs. Davis had done so herself, he felt bound to say, as a Bishop of her own chosen church, he did not think she acted entirely wise in sending her children to a convent to be taught. Mrs. Davis replied: "I was in Georgia, and had no money. No institution of my own church ever offered to teach my poor children. One day three Sisters of Charity came to see me, and brought me five gold dollars, all the money they had in the world; they almost forced me to take the money, but I did not; they then offered to take my children to their school in the neighborhood of Savannah, where the air was cool, and they could be comfortably cared for during the summer months. Then came an offer from a convent school in Canada, whither, when I got permission from the Government, which was not without great trouble and difficulty, I took them. It is true, I do not wish them to be Roman Catholics, but, they are as good as they can possibly be [illegible] will [illegible] to be [illegible] Catholics. These good people were the first to offer me their help. I will never cease to be grateful to them for it." Mr. Davis then added: "Bishop, there never was more unanimity in any nation of the world than there was in the Southern Confederacy. It would be invidious to single out any class of our people for special praise. The churches and ministry were all, or nearly all, entirely devoted to our cause; but, as I said before, if it would not be regarded as invidious, I would say that the Catholics of the South were conspicuously devoted to our cause. I could relate to you cases of great suffering and trial to which they were subjected, and in no case did any of them ever flinch. Besides, Bishop, Pio Nono was the only prince in the world that really wished well to our cause, and sent us his blessing. I cannot help liking the Catholics. The happiest hours of my life were once spent in a Catholic monastery. By the way, Bishop, I see our Church in the North is establishing sisterhoods in imitation of the Catholics. How do they work?" "So well," said the Bishop, "that I intend introducing them into my own diocese as soon as possible. Indeed, there are many good things and good people among the Catholics, but I think, Mr. Davis, that our Church is good enough for us." Ourself, "Gentlemen, it is to me incredible how to reconcile it to reason, in a madhouse world like this, where not only physical disease afflicts, more or less, nine-tenths of the whole population, but where moral and mental depravity affects the whole race, and where the Heaven-sent healers, sealed and annointed for their mission, are so few. Oh! it is terrible that they should waste their strength by imposing one on another, and worse of all, stir up strife and bloodshed in carrying out their great commission. Let us love one another, dear Bishop, and bear each other's infirmities, and particularly and especially at this great juncture of our country's history, let our moderation be known to all men."

In writing these letters I do not pretend to give words or ideas just as they were uttered. I only give their substance, with such additions of my own as will serve to make them intelligible, and especially to give such an idea of Mr. Davis' character as may serve to remove some hateful prejudices entertained against him in the North. In the South, I believe, we are nearly unanimous in our estimation of his moral worth and high standard of intellectual excellence. We also know the mercifulness and benevolence of his disposition. Many of you, good people of Petersburgh, know what a great number of Confederate soldiers, liable to be shot for desertion, but having some mitigating circumstances in their cases, he spared. Some of you know the case of a foolish young officer who made a proposition to assassinate President Lincoln, which, after reading, was marked on the back, in Jefferson Davis' handwriting, "Atrocious," and referred to the Secretary of War, who had the officer court martialed and dismissed the service. This poor boy, to expiate his folly, fell as an unrecognized volunteer, at the head of a brave band, at the first Wilderness fight.

JOHN D. KELLY.

FROM EUROPE.

Our London Letter.

A Reminiscence—The September Convention—The Temporal Power of the Pope—Flight of the Pope Recommended—A New Perturbation—The Eyre Controversy—The English Press on the Maine and Vermont Elections—The Mission of the United States to Russia—The Cretan Difficulty.

[Correspondence of the Chicago Tribune.]

LONDON, September 15, 1866.

The date of this letter is not without its significance in the present state of European affairs, and it may have a very marked place in the future "History of the World," should some new Raleigh rise up to treat of that mighty theme. On the 15th of September, two years ago, the King of Italy and the Emperor Napoleon, both Italians by race, secretly concocted the agreement known as the "Convention of September 15," under the provisions of which the commencement of the withdrawal of the French troops from Rome was to take place, to be completed before the 15th of December next. At that date, if not before, the Pope and his subjects of Rome will stand face to face, and when the latter, as they most assuredly will, come to ask His Holiness what has been the result to them of eighteen centuries of theocratic government, what answer can he give?

We have, of late, been so accustomed in Europe to see Kings and Kinglets deposed and relegated, either by angry subjects or brother, but rival potentates, to mix with the common herd of mortals, that we are disposed to look upon the fact, as amongst the ordinary occurrences of life. But the eclipse of the temporal power of the Pope hardly falls within the common category of fallen monarchies. No event has happened in Europe for one thousand years which more thoroughly stamps the revolution which has been silently but steadily progressing during the whole of that period. It is not a family or a dynasty that dies with the Pope, but a whole system, a whole order of ideas. I do not mean to say that in some respects the Pope will not have more influence than ever, but that influence will be confined to a comparatively limited number. There were periods in the history of Rome when the Popes may be said to have been in a worse plight than Pius the Ninth—the times when the Attilas, the Alarics and Genserics, the Othos, and even the Napoleons, held them in captivity; but those were periods when, if they had harsh enemies, they had ardent friends. But what is most significant in the present aspect of Papal affairs is the entire indifference with which men regard them. No one knows what Pius the Ninth intends doing. Some of his friends recommend flight, and flight even to an Island in subjection to a Protestant Government—Malta! It is impossible, say his counsellors, that he who claims the right to govern and control monarchs should descend to the position of a vassal to the King of Italy; but what is to be done they do not point out. I apprehend that the Pope will do as others have done in a similar case—bow his head to the force of events and allow himself to be carried on the stream of inevitable destiny. I have only to repeat here what I mentioned in one of my former letters, that all vital faith is dead and gone in Europe; that the old moorings which held nations together have given way, and we must look to the future and not to the past for the new ties which are to consolidate and vivify them.

NO PEACE YET.

No sooner does one cause of perturbation disappear than others immediately arise. The peace of Prague has scarcely been concluded ere the nations of Europe, terrified at the results of the Prussian arms, begin to modify their military systems and adapt them to the model invented by Scharnhorst for Prussia and extended by Bismark. To show you how little has been done towards the peace of Europe by the changes effected in Germany, I need only quote the language used by Count Bismark in the Prussian Chamber of Deputies three days ago: "It is a mistake to suppose that we have got to the end of our work; we have only begun it." In France there is a general cry for a military re-organization, and it is the same in England. It is found that after several years' rule of the "energetic" Palmerston, we have neither army nor fleet. Millions of money have been wasted for fortifications which are pronounced by the most competent authorities to be worse than useless. During the last ten years £100,000,000 have been voted for the organization of a fleet worthy of the country, and it is a first Lord of the Admiralty who tells the country that the Reserve Fleet are no better than "painted ships upon a painted ocean." And as for the army, all the journals have been vying with one another in suggestions how to give it more efficiency. The last suggestion of this kind has been derived from the other side of the globe, in New Zealand, where it appears the volunteers have proved far more effective against the Maories than the soldiers of the regular army. This has led to a discussion whether England has not arrived at that point in her history when her descent begins. Whatever be the truth on this point, it is somewhat melancholy, if not ominous, to have its leading journals discussing a question of the kind.

THE EYRE CONTROVERSY.

The "Eyre controversy" is waxing more bitter every day, and opinions are becoming more and more marked and decisive. What is most remarkable in the matter is that men of the keenest intellects on the two sides regard the same man in the light of a murderer and a hero. What is murder to Mr. Mill and Mr. Goldwin Smith is heroism to Mr. Carlyle and Mr. Kingsley. What an illustration of Pascal's famous thought, "truth on this side of the Pyrenees, error on the other." The same division of opinion applies to your politics on the other side of the Atlantic.

THE ELECTIONS.

Telegraphic messages have come in to-day announcing that the Vermont and Maine elections have resulted in the triumph of the Republican principles. This is good news, and will be hailed as such by the great bulk of the Liberal party here and in Europe generally. The *Morning Herald* has an article to-day praising Prince Gortschakoff for endorsing the policy of President Johnson, whom it designates as the "brave and earnest." I am aware that President Johnson has been designated by the name of the most famous lawgiver of the Old Testament, but I did not know that he was a second St. Paul as well as a second Moses till I read the rant of the *Herald*. It will amuse you to find in what portion of Paul's character the similitude with the President has been discovered. Here it is: "The President is amid 'the wild beasts of Ephesus' at Chicago and St. Louis." I shall not stop to inquire how the wild beasts of Ephesus could be found at Chicago, but I believe there is a kind of beast in your town which might well be taken possession of by such an "unclean spirit" as the articulate of the *Herald* as other unclean spirits acted on the swine of Judea.

THE UNITED STATES AND RUSSIA.

The mission of the United States to Russia has given rise to many unfavorable comments both in the English and French journals. It is looked upon as something revolting and unnatural that republican America should exhibit anything like the semblance of sympathy towards Russia. This feeling has received a curious expression in a letter which appears in this morning's *Spectator*. The letter is headed "a revolting scene," [illegible] under the fictitious name of Dahomey (Russia) and the Free Republic of Siberia (United States), it describes a deputation from the latter to the former "to congratulate the King on his triumphs over the neighboring Polpols (Poles) the unfortunates whose Kingdom he has usurped, and whom he has murdered or enslaved." The [illegible] Among the toasts [illegible] Compensation [illegible] and Glory to Dahomey," "[illegible] Slavery [illegible] "The Freedom kept in its Old Foundation," [illegible] Black Costume," "Free Trade [illegible] Despotism and Oppression [illegible]" and, finally, "[illegible]" it seems they do. A [illegible] the company [illegible] retiring to take coffee with their Majesties the Queens, at length departed, the delighted monarch shaking a [illegible] with his own royal hand, and throwing his head [illegible] "this palace," [illegible] but for the [illegible] of my authority, I should be unwilling to give it absolute credit.

The letter is signed "Quite Uncomfortable," and I have no doubt it expresses in an odd way the prevailing opinion here. It is easy enough to perceive why there should be a feeling of friendship for the moment between the United States and Russia, but that the least sympathy for the principles which rule in Russia, where the Emperor is worshiped like a god, it is almost impossible to conceive. Far more glorious and honorable to the United States is the address of the Cretans to the President for sympathy and aid. What a strange phenomenon in the history of the world that the island of Jupiter and of Minos should apply to the President of an American republic for a helping hand. Not one of the Vates could have foretold such an event, for the mighty Andes were not visible from Mount Ida and the Western Hemisphere was unknown to the seers of Gortyna.

THE CRETAN DIFFICULTY.

This Cretan difficulty is but one portion of the many-sided Eastern question which is very likely to be the one on which the great upheaving is to take place. All eyes are now turned in that direction. There are simultaneous disturbances in Crete, Syria and Eperies—names that lead us back 2,000 years in the history of the world. There is uneasiness along the western frontier of Turkey. A watch is kept on Servia and Montenegro, and the whole aspect of things looks very like as if the "sick man" was going to be sick again, and this time it will be the sickness of death. If this Paris Exhibition of 1867 were only once over, you would soon hear of startling intelligence through the trans-Atlantic wires. I fear it will be even difficult to keep the peace till that event takes place. Europe is in such profound confusion politically, morally and economically that it is hopeless to imagine she can get out of the difficulty without a war.

THE EUROPEAN LABOR CONGRESS.

I read in the last CHICAGO TRIBUNE received here an account of the deputation of the Labor Convention to President Johnson. I refer to that because almost simultaneously with it there has been an International Labor Congress sitting at Geneva. I followed its deliberations with great attention. The great and vital question of the relations between capital and labor was discussed. The programme of principles put forward by the Paris and Lyons deputies was founded on the posthumous work of Peter Joseph Proudhon "On the political capacity of the working classes." Proudhon was one of the most remarkable men connected with the revolution of 1848, and his writings have left the deepest impression on the minds of the French working classes. He had a controversy, carried on in his own paper, *Le Peuple*, with Frederick Bastiat on the question of the lawfulness of interest on money, which has been published in Proudhon's collected works under the title of "*le Capital et La Rente.*" The same subject was introduced before the Geneva Congress by his disciples. The other matters discussed were the "hours of labor," and here they turned their anxious eyes to America where they hoped an "Eight Hour Bill" would soon receive legislative sanction. They passed resolutions against employment of women in the hard labors of life, and agreed to draw up a statistical account of the labor market in the various countries of Europe, to be transmitted in translation to the members of the Congress. I might remark in this connection, though somewhat old in date, that the Emperor Napoleon in his Auxerre speech, told the working classes he was at home with them, and that still later the Duc de Persigny, in a speech delivered by him, made a most remarkable appeal to the sons of labor, telling them to accept the Napoleon dynasty, as through that they would be enabled to sit at that banquet of life from which they had hitherto been excluded by unjust and selfish men. Indeed there is a good deal of that same feeling in this more aristocratic and capitalish country, and many persons are of opinion that the only way of purifying the political corruption and venality of the present power-holding class is to introduce a large element of the working men. That England is determined to have a more extended suffrage is certain. The mind of the people is set in that direction. Their quiet constitutional demand was ridiculed and insulted. They were told by Earl Russell, whilst yet a member of the House of Commons, that it would require a strong wave from the outside to carry the Reform Bill over the bar of the House of Lords. That wave is swelling, and should any thing like distress supervene to aggravate political discontent the consequences may prove very serious.

Prussia to Purchase the Palace of the Late German Confederacy at Frankfort.

The *New Prussian (Kreuz) Zeitung*, of Berlin, (September 2,) announces that the Prussian Government has opened negotiations for the purchase of the palace at Frankfort, where the sittings of the late Germanic Diet were held. It is the property of the Prince of Turn and Taxis, and it is hereafter to be the seat of the Prussian Government officials and Police Directory. At present it looks quite deserted. An old woman knitting stockings, and sitting all day on one of the pedestals of the stone pillars in front, on which the grass already begins to grow, is the only guard. All the doors are now sealed, the seal bearing the inscription, "Royal Prussian General Command."

The City of Frankfort itself is reported to be quite disconcerted with the new state of affairs. The numerous attendants on and officials of the Diet have left and vacated a large number of splendid houses for which no new inmates can be found. The same is the case with the foreign Ministers. On many new buildings in course of erection work has been stopped on this account, to the great loss of the owners and builders. A large number of wealthy citizens are removing daily to other parts South, in order to relieve their sons of the necessity to do compulsory military service in the Prussian army.

A New Revolution Apprehended in Poland.

A letter from the Polish frontier of September 5, informs us that the promise to raise in Poland the state of siege on the 1st of October, will not be fulfilled, as it is reported that Polish revolutionary emigrants keep on sending their agents into the country to feed the spirit of insurrection. As the arrival of these agents is generally reported from France to Switzerland, they are mostly always arrested upon their first crossing the frontier into Poland. A large number of such arrests have lately been made, and the arrested were immediately put into the army at the Ural Mountains. Hauk is said to organize in Switzerland a new revolutionary movement for Poland.

The Hospodar of Roumania to Marry a Russian Princess.

Prince Charles, of Hohenzollern, now recognized Hospodar of Moldo-Wallachia, of Roumania, as it is now diplomatically called, was, at latest accounts, at the City of Jassy, where he is to meet a Russian ambassador, sent, it is said, to offer him in marriage the hand of the Russian Princess Maria of Leuchtenberg, who is also a distant blood relation of Emperor Napoleon III.

A Chance for American Manufacturers of Breech-loaders.

A correspondent of the Augsburg *Gazette* writes from Florence that Italy has given up all hope of receiving needle-guns from Prussia for use in the Italian army. The War Minister, Cugia, has therefore invited all manufacturers and inventors of firearms of the whole world to present their systems of breech-loaders, either to be manufactured anew or according to which old muskets or rifles may be changed into the modern weapon, to the artillery direction of the Royal armory at Turin, where a special commission, with full guarantee of secrecy of the invention, will test the models sent in, and after a full and fair trial will decide upon which of them shall be introduced into the Italian army. We hope our American inventors and manufacturers of breech-loading firearms will not be backward, and avail themselves of this opportunity to reap honor for their country and a fortune for themselves.

Vindication of Rev. H. Whipple.

The undersigned official members of Wesley Chapel, of the Methodist Episcopal Church of Chicago, having seen a publication in the Sunday issue of the Chicago TRIBUNE, reflecting severely on the character of our respected Pastor, Rev. H. Whipple, we enter our solemn protest against the statements of said article, by the following preamble and resolutions, unanimously adopted at a meeting duly called at the [illegible] October 1st, 1866:

WHEREAS, A spirit of malignity on the part of two or three most unworthy members of our Church, combined with that of most unprincipled men not belonging to any Church, has induced them to furnish for publication the most unwarranted statements against our Pastor, and the matters referred to having been thoroughly investigated by a competent committee, consisting of ministers of the highest standing and unquestionable fidelity to the cause of Christ; and

WHEREAS, Said committee found none of the charges sustained and acquitted H. Whipple from all blame in the premises; and

WHEREAS, Mrs. Mary A. Beebe has repented of her action in the case, and asked Mr. James Curry and Jacob S. [illegible] to surrender the paper, which Mr. Curry had written and caused her to sign, and has also made a confession of her wrong to H. Whipple in the presence of a credible witness; and

WHEREAS, H. Whipple had not been in her house for nearly two years, she having been discontinued as a member of the church about that time; and

WHEREAS, Our church has enjoyed great prosperity under the pastoral care of H. Whipple for the past three years, and the last year closed with a gracious revival of the work of God, and it has pleased the Bishop presiding at the recent session of the R. R. Conference to re-appoint Rev. H. Whipple as our pastor for another year, and as our long and intimate acquaintance has only served to strengthen our attachment and esteem for him, therefore

Resolved, That we fully and heartily acquiesce in the reappointment of H. Whipple at Wesley Chapel this year.

Resolved, That we deeply sympathize with him at this time, and hereby extend to him a hearty welcome as our pastor.

Resolved, That we deprecate the efforts made in certain quarters to injure the reputation of a Christian minister, and we shall resist all efforts of this kind to remove him.

Resolved, That we will co-operate with and sustain him as pastor of our Church, to the extent of our ability.

Done at Wesley Chapel, October 1st, 1866.
Witness our hands.
WILLIAM A. KENNEY, President.
HENRY WARNER, Secretary.
GEORGE CONRAD,
WM. WM. STANLEY,
JOHN E. SEVERSON.

The City Railway Cars at the Bridge.

Editors Chicago Tribune.

Is it not time that the West Side City Railway Company, or the city, should attend to the railroad track immediately west of the Madison street bridge. A few days since, the team attached to a Madison street car, filled with passengers, was unable to draw the car up the grade at that point and commenced backing the car. The bridge was open, and the car backed to within a few feet of the river. The passengers were jammed in so that it was impossible for more than a small proportion to get off the car. Some of the ladies were so paralyzed with fright; so much so that they [illegible] where they lived, and went a mile and a half beyond [illegible] before they recovered their self-possession sufficiently to get off. Only yesterday a [illegible] at the same point, and backed [illegible] up to the bridge, which fortunately at the time, was closed. [illegible] the loss of life that would result if a loaded car should back into the river at a place where the bridge [illegible] How long [illegible] stay so [illegible]?

COMMON COUNCIL.

Adjourned Regular Meeting, Chicago, September 27th, 1866.

[OFFICIAL REPORT.]

Present—His Honor the Mayor, and Aldermen Knickerbocker, Cox, Carter, D'Wolf, Wicker, Barrett, Calkins, Kann, Moore, Schuler, Rafferty, Talcott, Woodard, Bixby, Holden, Russell, Ackhoff, Gastfield, Franzen, Rub, Shackford, Lawson, Clark and O'Sullivan.

Absent—Aldermen Wilmarth, Finucane, Hatch, Wallwork, Proudfoot, [illegible], Engel.

SUSPENSION OF THE RULES.

Ald. Talcott moved to suspend the rules for the purpose of receiving and referring sundry reports and ordinances from the Board of Public Works, and other matters.

The motion prevailed, and the rules were suspended.

REPORTS OF PUBLIC OFFICERS.

The Board of Public Works presented the following Reports and Ordinances:

For sidewalks on both sides of Third avenue, from Twelfth to Fourteenth streets, which was

Referred to Committee on Streets and Alleys, S. D.

For grading and paving Erie street, from Clark street to LaSalle street.

For filling Clybourn avenue, from Division street to North avenue.

For filling with clay North Market street, from Erie street to Division street.

All of which were referred to Committee on Streets and Alleys, N. D.

For a sidewalk on the north side of Coolidge street, from Loomis to Reuben street.

For a sidewalk on the east side of Morgan street, from Twelfth street to the Railroad crossing.

For filling and planking West Van Buren street, from Canal street to Clinton street.

For a sidewalk on the east side of Peoria street, from Hubbard street to Milwaukee avenue.

For a sidewalk on the north side of West Indiana street, from Lincoln street to Wood street.

For a sidewalk on the south side of West Indiana street, from Elizabeth street to Reuben street.

All of which were referred to Committee on Streets and Alleys, W. D.

For two lamp posts on West Van Buren street, between Jefferson street and Desplaines street, which was

Referred to Committee on Gas Lights.

For eleven lamp posts on West Twelfth street, from Jefferson street to Halsted street.

Ald. Moore moved to concur in the report and pass the ordinance.

There being no objection, the ordinance was put upon its passage, and passed by the following vote:

Ayes—Ald. Knickerbocker, Cox, Carter, Wicker, Barrett, Calkins, Moore, Schuler, Talcott, Woodard, Bixby, Russell, Ackhoff, Gastfield, Shackford, Lawson, O'Sullivan—17.

Noes—None.

For a second assessment for curbing, filling and planking alley between Eighteenth and Twentieth streets, which was

Referred to the Committee on Streets and Alleys, S. D.

The Board of Public Works presented a communication asking for the passage of sundry ordinances for street improvements, which, on motion of Ald. Talcott, was

Laid on the table temporarily.

Ald. Talcott presented an ordinance in relation to the inspection of steam boilers, and moved its reference to the Corporation Counsel.

The motion prevailed.

Ald. Knickerbocker presented an order authorizing and directing the Mayor, Comptroller, Counsel to the Corporation and City Attorney to prepare amendments to the City Charter.

Ald. Knickerbocker moved the passage of the order.

The motion prevailed, and the order was passed unanimously.

The following is the order as passed:

Ordered, That the Mayor, Comptroller, Counsel to Corporation and City Attorney be, and they are hereby authorized to confer with the several departments of the City Government with reference to any necessary amendments required to the City Charter, and prepare a bill embodying the same, to be presented to this Council for its consideration and approval before the next meeting of the Legislature of the State.

The purpose for which the rules were suspended having been accomplished, the order of business was resumed.

REPORTS OF STANDING COMMITTEES.

FINANCE.

Ald. Holden, of the Committee on Finance, to whom has been referred the petition of Patrick Goggin for the remission of a fine, submitted a report recommending that the prayer of the petitioner be granted.

Ald. Knickerbocker moved to concur in the report. Carried.

Also,

of the same committee, to whom had been referred the petition of Doolittle and Olcott, for the reduction of rent on lots 3 and 4 B. 86, S. S. Addition, submitted a report recommending that such reduction be made.

Ald. Woodard moved that the report be laid over and published, and the motion prevailed.

REPORT OF COMMITTEE.

To the Mayor and Aldermen of the City of Chicago, in Common Council assembled:

Your Committee on Finance, to whom was referred the petition of Messrs. Doolittle & Olcott for an abatement of $1,000 per annum upon their lease with the city for lots 3 and 4, block 86, School Section Addition to Chicago, having had the same under advisement, beg leave to report that your committee have examined the premises of the Messrs. Doolittle & Olcott, and find the statements set forth in their petition to be in the main correct. We find that they occupy lots 3 and 4, block 86, S. S. Addition to Chicago, for dry-dock purposes, the same being leased from the city by them. We also find that they have paid their assessment for improving We[illegible] street with Nicholson pavement, some $3,000 and upwards, when the street in question does them little or no good, their business being wholly done upon the river front. We also find that the river is to be widened at this point, and this improvement will probably be ordered next year, which improvement will cost petitioners not far from $3,000, as, by the terms of their lease, all improvements of this nature have to be borne by them.

Your committee believe the land to be worth all the appraisers appraised it at—to-wit, $20,000. They also believe that petitioners are entitled to some consideration at our hands for reasons above given, and would recommend that the Comptroller be authorized to deduct the sum of $[illegible] per quarter from the amount specified in their lease, for the term of two years from the date of the same, being the sum total of $[illegible].

CHARLES C. P. HOLDEN,
CHAS. G. WICKER,
IVER LAWSON,
Committee on Finance.

Also,

of the same committee, to whom had been referred the petition of Ellen M. Buchanan for compensation for sprinkling the streets around the Court House Square, submitted a report recommending that she be paid $[illegible] for such services, and an order therefor.

Ald. Barrett moved to concur in the report and pass the order.

The motion prevailed, and the order was passed by the following vote:

Ayes—Ald. Knickerbocker, Cox, Carter, Wicker, Barrett, Calkins, Moore, Schuler, Talcott, Woodard, Bixby, Russell, Ackhoff, Gastfield, Rub, Shackford, Lawson, O'Sullivan—18.

Noes—None.

The following is the order as passed:

Ordered, That the City Comptroller be, and is hereby, authorized to pay to Ellen M. Buchanan the sum of $70.88 for sprinkling around the Court House Square, from April 26, 1866, and during the sprinkling season of 1866.

Also,

of the same committee, to whom had been referred the petition of L. C. Hen, for the correction of an assessment on personal property, submitted a report recommending that the Collector be authorized to receive $[illegible] in place of $[illegible] in payment of such taxes.

Ald. Knickerbocker moved to concur in the report and pass an order to carry out the recommendation of the committee.

The ayes and noes were called, and the motion was lost by the following vote:

Ayes—Ald. Knickerbocker, Cox, Wicker, Barrett, Calkins, Kann, Woodard, Holden, Russell, Ackhoff, Lawson and Clark—12.

Noes—Ald. Carter, D'Wolf, Moore, Schuler, Talcott, Bixby, Gastfield, Franzen, Rub, Shackford and O'Sullivan—12.

Also,

of the same committee, to whom had been referred the report of the Board of Police Commissioners recommending that certain bills be paid out of the Firemen's Relief Fund, submitted a report and order thereon, and recommended the passage of the order.

Ald. Schuler moved to concur in the report and pass the order.

The motion prevailed, and the order was passed by the following vote:

Ayes—Ald. Knickerbocker, Cox, Carter, D'Wolf, Wicker, Barrett, Calkins, Kann, Moore, Schuler, Rafferty, Talcott, Woodard, Bixby, Holden, Russell, Ackhoff, Gastfield, Franzen, Rub, Shackford, Lawson, Clark, O'Sullivan—24.

Noes—None.

The following is the order as passed:

Ordered, That the City Comptroller be and is hereby authorized to pay the sum of ninety-nine and 30-100 dollars to the proper parties for medical attendance on S. A. Forrester, and funeral expenses of the late Charles P. Noble; said sum to be paid from the Firemen's Relief Fund.

Also,

Of the same committee, to whom had been referred the petition of J. Fisher for the remission of a fine for neglect of cleaning premises, submitted a report recommending that the prayer of the petitioner be granted.

Ald. Moore moved to concur in the report.

The motion prevailed, and the report was concurred in by the following vote:

Ayes—Ald. Knickerbocker, Cox, Carter, D'Wolf, Wicker, Barrett, Calkins, Kann, Moore, Schuler, Rafferty, Talcott, Woodard, Bixby, Holden, Russell, Ackhoff, Gastfield, Franzen, Rub, Shackford, Lawson, Clark, O'Sullivan—24.

Noes—None.

Also,

of the same committee, to whom had been referred the petition of John Shay for the remission of a fine, submitted a report recommending that the prayer of the petition be not granted.

Ald. D'Wolf moved to concur in the report. Carried.

Also,

of the same committee, to whom had been referred the petition of Wm. H. Sampson for the remission of a fine, submitted a report recommending that the prayer of the petition be granted.

[illegible]

[illegible] for its officers and courts [illegible] to build a [illegible] growing population [illegible] therefore recommend that [illegible] as soon as possible [illegible]

Committee on [illegible]
Chicago, Sept. 24, 1866.

LICENSES.

Ald. Wicker, of the Committee on [illegible], to whom had been referred the petition of [illegible] Brede, to have refunded a [illegible] paid by him [illegible] submitted a report recommending [illegible] refunded to him.

Ald. Barrett moved to concur in the report, and the motion prevailed by the following vote:

Ayes—Ald. Knickerbocker, Cox, [illegible] Barrett, Kann, Moore, Schuler, [illegible] Woodard, Bixby, Holden, [illegible] field, Franzen, Rub, Shackford, [illegible] O'Sullivan—[illegible].

Noes—Ald. D'Wolf—1.

[illegible]

Ald. Barrett moved to concur in the report and pass the ordinance.

The motion prevailed, and the ordinance was passed by the following vote:

Ayes—Ald. Knickerbocker, Cox, Carter, D'Wolf, Wicker, Barrett, Kann, Moore, Schuler, Rafferty, Talcott, Woodard, Bixby, Holden, Russell, Ackhoff, Gastfield, Huck, Shackford, Lawson, Clark, O'Sullivan—22.

Noes—None.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

MONETARY.

MONDAY EVENING, October 2, 1865.

CHICAGO LUMBER MARKET.

CHICAGO CATTLE MARKET.

MARINE NEWS.

PORT OF CHICAGO.

ARRIVED........October 1.

RAILROAD TIME TABLE.

CHICAGO AND NORTHWESTERN—DEPOT COR. WEST WATER AND KINZIE.

GALENA DIVISION.

MILWAUKEE DIVISION.

MICHIGAN CENTRAL RAILROAD—UNION DEPOT, FOOT OF LAKE STREET.

CINCINNATI AND LOUISVILLE TRAINS.

MICHIGAN SOUTHERN AND AIR LINE—DEPOT CORNER HARRISON AND SHERMAN STREETS.

DETROIT LINE.

PITTSBURGH, FORT WAYNE AND CHICAGO.

ILLINOIS CENTRAL.

CHICAGO, BURLINGTON AND QUINCY.

CHICAGO AND ST. LOUIS.

CHICAGO AND GREAT EASTERN—(LATE CINCINNATI AIR LINE)—MILWAUKEE RAILROAD DEPOT, COR. CANAL AND KINZIE STREETS.

FOR INDIANAPOLIS, LOUISVILLE AND CINCINNATI.

CHICAGO, ROCK ISLAND AND PACIFIC RAILROAD.

UNION STOCK YARD—TIME TABLE.

Leave Madison street. | Leave Stock Yards.

SUNDAY TRAINS.

Special Notices.

Dr. James.

Dr. Clarke.

PRIVATE MATTERS.

Dr. Bigelow.

Batchelor's Hair Dye.

Dr. Thomson.

Spermatorrhœa.

Agua de Magnolia.

SARATOGA SPRING WATER, sold by all druggists.

S. T.—1860—X.

SARATOGA SPRING WATER, sold by all druggists.

Dr. N. Rosenberg.

Manhood and Youthful Vigor are

regained by Helmbold's Extract Buchu.

Helmbold's Extract Buchu

Take No More Unpleasant

Enfeebled and Delicate

Exactly What You Want.

MATHEWS' VENETIAN HAIR DYE, known and used over twenty years.

The Glory of Man is Strength.

Shattered Constitutions

Restored by Helmbold's Extract Buchu.

For Non-Retention

The American Cooking Stove

Is manufactured with certain improvements secured by letters patent, under date of May 8, 1855, and December 5, 1865. One of these improvements covers the arrangement of fitting a portable ash pan in the hearth of a Cooking Stove, to receive the ashes as it passes down from the grate. All persons are cautioned against manufacturing, vending or using other Stoves made in IMITATION of the AMERICAN, as suits have been commenced for infringement of these patents, and all persons manufacturing, selling or using said IMITATIONS will be liable for damages for infringement on these letters patent.

SHEAR, PACKARD & CO.,
17 and 19 Green-st.,
Albany, N. Y.

The AMERICAN is for sale by S. J. SURDAM & CO., 178 Lake-st., Chicago, Ill.

Financial.

DEPEW & POTTER,

BANKERS,

No. 11 Broad-st.,

NEW YORK.

CHAUNCEY M. DEPEW, HENRY W. POTTER.
(Late Secretary of State.)

AGENTS WANTED—In every county, by first class agents to canvass for Littlefield's new picture of the "DEATH-BED OF LINCOLN."

LITTLEFIELD & CLAGHEY

FLAGS. FLAGS.

Medical.

A FEW WORDS OF COMMON SENSE.

Prepared by T. W. Marsden, 487 Broadway, New York.

BURNHAMS & VANSCHAACK, Wholesale Druggists, 16 Lake-st., Chicago, Northwestern Agents.

Business Cards.

COMMISSION HOUSE OF

REDMOND & CO.,

(Successors to J. M. REDMOND & SON,) Chicago, Ill.

H. UNDERWOOD,

COMMISSION MERCHANT.

Particular attention given to the purchase and sale of Pork, Beef, Lard, Hams, Tallow, Grain, Flour, Seeds, &c.

BLAIR & JEFFERSON,

COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

OFFICE, 294 FRONT-ST.,

J. T. BLAIR, J. W. JEFFERSON, MEMPHIS, TENN.

Miscellaneous.

SHERIFF'S SALE

Tuesday, the Second Day of October,

AT NO. 102 LAKE-ST.,

I shall offer for sale

FIFTY THOUSAND DOLLARS' WORTH OF GOODS,

PORK PACKERS' ASSOCIATION.

ANNUAL ELECTION.

IMPORTANT TO

BEEF AND PORK PACKERS.

W. C. ALBERGER,
Care J. L. Alberger & Co., Buffalo, N. Y.

WASHES WELL! WEARS WELL

TRADE MARK.

The Genuine Magic Ruffle!

ARMY CORPS BADGES!

ARMY CORPS BADGES.

WHY WILL YOU SUFFER

SMOLANDER'S

EXTRACT BUCHU

Ladies Should Use It.

DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP.

JOHN WATSON.

NOTICE.—The Co-partnership heretofore existing under the name of J. E. HILL & CO., is this day dissolved by mutual consent. The business of the firm will be continued by J. E. HILL, at the old stand, 193 Kinzie-st.

Auction Sales.

NOTICE—Pursuant to an order of Court, I will sell, at

PUBLIC AUCTION,

O. H. METCALF,

LARGE SALE OF NEW AND DAMAGED GOVERNMENT PROPERTY.

OFFICE OF ARMY CLOTHING AND EQUIPAGE,
FORT LEAVENWORTH, Kansas,

C. A. ALLIGOOD, Capt. and M. S. K.

Proposals.

WAR DEPARTMENT, SURGEON GENERAL'S OFFICE.

WASHINGTON, D. C., August 29th, 1865.

City Notices.

PROPOSALS FOR STREET AND ALLEY IMPROVEMENTS.

ASSESSMENT NOTICE.

J. G. GINDELE,
FRED. LETZ,
O. J. ROSE,
Commissioners of the Board of Public Works.

ASSESSMENT NOTICE.

J. G. GINDELE,
FRED. LETZ,
O. J. ROSE,
Commissioners of the Board of Public Works.

COLLECTOR'S OFFICE.—State of Illinois, Cook County—ss.

A. H. HEALD,
City Collector.

ASSESSMENT NOTICE.

J. G. GINDELE,
FRED. LETZ,
O. J. ROSE,
Commissioners of the Board of Public Works.

ASSESSMENT NOTICE.

J. G. GINDELE,
FRED. LETZ,
O. J. ROSE,
Commissioners of the Board of Public Works.

CORPORATION NOTICE.

J. G. GINDELE,
FRED. LETZ,
O. J. ROSE,
Commissioners of the Board of Public Works.

PROPOSALS FOR FILLING AND PLANKING AN ALLEY.

PROPOSALS FOR CINDERING, &c.

Legal.

WHEREAS, Samuel J. Walker, of the city of Covington, State of Kentucky,

Medford Rum.

DANIEL LAWRENCE & SONS,

Only Manufacturers of

MEDFORD RUM,

LAWRENCE'S MEDFORD RUM,

NIGHT SCAVENGER.

TO PHYSICIANS.

New York, August 15th, 1865.

Allow me to call your attention to my PREPARATION OF COMPOUND EXTRACT BUCHU.

MODE OF PREPARATION.

With a feeling of confidence,

I am, very respectfully,

H. T. HELMBOLD,

Chemist and Druggist of 16 years' experience in Philadelphia, and now located at his Drug and Chemical Warehouse, 594 Broadway, New York.

From the Largest Manufacturing Chemists in the World:

"I am acquainted with Mr. H. T. Helmbold; he occupied the Drug Store opposite my residence, and was successful in conducting the business where others had not been equally so before him. I have been favorably impressed with his character and enterprise."

WILLIAM WEIGHTMAN,

Firm of Powers & Weightman, Manufacturing Chemists, Ninth and Brown-sts., Philadelphia.

HELMBOLD'S

FLUID EXTRACT BUCHU,

HELMBOLD'S

FLUID EXTRACT BUCHU,

HELMBOLD'S

FLUID EXTRACT BUCHU

AND

IMPROVED ROSE WASH

USE HELMBOLD'S

FLUID EXTRACT BUCHU,

HELMBOLD'S

EXTRACT BUCHU

Is the Great Diuretic!

Sold by Druggists Everywhere.

THE SOUTHERN LOYALISTS.

Their Arrival in This City—A Magnificent Ovation.

The Trip from Michigan City—The Arrival in Chicago—Illuminations Along the Route—A Splendid Display.

The Reception at the Tremont House—Immense Outpouring of the People—Forty Thousand Persons Present—Scarcely Measurable Popular Enthusiasm.

Address of Welcome by Governor Oglesby—Speeches by C. H. Branscomb, H. C. Warmouth, W. B. Stokes, Horace Maynard, L. Sherwood, Governor Hahn, and Others.

The Reception To-Day—Escort of the Morning—Speaking on Michigan Avenue—Grand Torchlight Procession in the Evening.

Last evening, the long anticipated grand reception of the Southern Loyalists occurred, and in its magnificence, resulting from the combined and hearty efforts of all our people, Chicago has given an extreme proof of what she can do upon occasion, and, at the same time, has shown in the most emphatic manner, in what direction her sympathies tend. As has been remarked, these men are to us the embodiments of loyalty, the representatives of the great principle for which we have made such a good fight, and our hearts bound with joy in extending to them our warmest fraternal greetings. When the great circumnavigator of the seas of treason showed himself here recently, he was disgusted to find that he did not amount, in the abstract, even to a side-show. The combination troupe with which he travelled, was a tolerably good "drawing" attraction, but he was unworthy as a performer and disgusting in the role of clown, so the public looked upon his appearance on the stage as a nuisance, and very many stayed away from the show merely because he was in it. But if he could have contrasted last evening the reception the loyalists received here with that accorded him, the disgust he experienced on the Sherman House balcony would seem a pleasant remembrance.

A mean, bad man like Andy Johnson, who plays "umble" while puffed up with personal pride, feels even more keenly as insults the successes of others, than the slights to himself, and a more glorious success than the reception last evening given to the men whose loyalty makes them Andy's enemies, could not be imagined.

For several days past people from all parts of Illinois and adjacent States have been pouring in here to be present on this grand occasion, and every resource of our own people has been put in requisition to do the fullest honor to the little of good which has come out of the Nazareth of the South. Our readers are familiar with the extensive preliminary arrangements made by the State Central Committee, and in view of the results of these arrangements requiring much space in our columns, extended reference to them is unnecessary. Suffice it to say, that pursuant to the programme [illegible] upon on Saturday night,

THE SPECIAL TRAIN

bearing the sub-committee delegated to meet the Loyalists at Michigan City, left the depot at the foot of Lake street at three o'clock, having on board the sub-committee, whose names have already been published, members of the press, and a large number of prominent citizens who wished to join in this, the first portion of the grand demonstration of welcome.

Among the party were Governor Oglesby and staff, Senator Trumbull, Lieutenant Governor Bross, O. H. Miner, State Auditor, Judge John M. Wilson, Generals Logan, Hurlbut, Chetlain and Martin, and Mayor Rice.

The car fitted up for their reception was one of Pullman's magnificent sleeping palaces, and was beautifully decorated with pendant bouquet baskets containing the rarest flowers. A part of the furniture was an exquisite little melodeon, and the famous glee club, consisting of Captain Church, Thomas Corwin, Frank Lumbard, John R. Rickey and Charley Smith, mingled their voices with its music in a series of their inimitable songs. "The Sword of Bunker Hill" was given with most touching effect, and "The Irishman's Shanty" "brought down" the company. The greatest hilarity and good feeling prevailed and the time occupied in going between [illegible]

[illegible]

IN THE CITY.

[illegible]

IN FRONT OF THE TREMONT HOUSE

[illegible]

JUDGE WARMOUTH

[illegible]

JUDGE STOKES.

[illegible]

GOVERNOR MICHAEL HAHN,

of Louisiana, was next introduced, and spoke as follows:

[illegible]

THE TOUR RESUMING.

[illegible]

OUR VISITORS.

[illegible]

TO-DAY.

[illegible]

EVENING.

[illegible]

Chief Marshal.

General J. P. Bradley.

Aids.

Dr. J. F. Weeks, Captain E. R. Tuttle, George M. Bogue, Captain William E. Reed.

General A. C. McClurg, Marshal.

Aids.

General Geo. W. Smith, General Joseph Stockton.

[illegible]

MIDNIGHT MARKET REPORT.

[Special Despatch to Western Associated Press.]

[illegible]

LATER NEW YORK MARKETS.

[illegible]

NEW YORK CATTLE MARKET.

[illegible]

Cincinnati Market.

[illegible]

Milwaukee Market.

[illegible]

New York Dry Goods Market.

[illegible]

Buffalo Market.

[illegible]

New York Weekly Bank Statement.

NEW YORK, October 1.

[illegible]

DIED.

On Sunday, Sept. 30th, at [illegible] p. m., of consumption, KATE L., wife of James McGrath.

Funeral from late residence, 185 South Clark-st., at 10 o'clock this (Tuesday) morning.

Amusements.

COL. WOOD'S MUSEUM.

COL. J. H. WOOD .... Proprietor

[illegible]

Another Novelty! "Ma Conscience."

The great Scotch Romantic Drama, produced with a powerful cast, original music and new scenery. On TUESDAY EVENING, OCTOBER 2d, will be produced for the second time the grand romantic Scotch drama of "ROB ROY" or "AULD LANG SYNE," founded on and taken from the grand Scotch novel of that name, by the great Wizard of the North. Wednesday afternoon, Grand Matinee. VICTORINE.

McVICKER'S THEATRE.

McVICKER & MYERS .... MANAGERS

Production of the Brilliant French Comedy, LA FAMILLE BENOITON. Translated and adapted by the author of Clairvoyance, and entitled

FAST PEOPLE.

A version of this Comedy is now playing at Wallack's Theatre, New York, with great success, and will be presented here with appropriate scenery and appointments, and a cast embracing all the principal members of the company. Saturday—Grand Matinee.

CROSBY OPERA HOUSE.

COMPLIMENTARY BENEFIT TO

W. S. WARREN, Treas'r Crosby Opera House,

BY THE

HANLON BROTHERS,

And their Last Appearance,

WEDNESDAY, OCT. 3D.

A Great Bill THIS EVENING.

D. E. SHAW'S DANCING ACADEMY, corner of State and Randolph-sts., is now open for Classes and Parties. Hall to rent for parties. [illegible]

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

Washington-st., bet. Clark and Dearborn.

Kelly & Leon's Minstrels.

The Child Wonder—Master Bobbie. Mr. Sam Gardner. New Songs, Acts and Jokes.

Auction Sales.

WM. A. BUTTERS & CO.,

Auctioneers & Commission Merchants,

PALMER'S BLOCK,

44 & 46 RANDOLPH-ST.

CUSTOM MADE CLOTHING.

Gent's Furnishing Goods, of every Description, Buck Gloves, Gauntlets and Mits, Boots and Shoes for Men's, Boys', Misses' and Ladies' Wear,

AT AUCTION.

On Tuesday, Oct. 2d, at 9½ o'clock, at Butters' Auction Rooms, in Palmer's Block, Nos. 44 and 46 Randolph-st. WM. A. BUTTERS & CO.

1,500 PHOTOGRAPH ALBUMS, AT AUCTION.

On Tuesday, October 2d, at 11 o'clock, at Butters' Auction Rooms, [illegible] Block, Nos. 44 and 46 Randolph-st. WM. A. BUTTERS & CO.

STAPLE DRY GOODS.

Broadcloths, Cassimeres, Beavers, Italian Cloths, Flannels, Gloves and Hosiery, &c.,

AT AUCTION,

On Wednesday, Oct. 3d, at 9½ o'clock, at Butters' Auction Rooms, in Palmer's Block, Nos. 44 and 46 Randolph-st. WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auctioneers.

50 ROLLS CARPET,

AT AUCTION.

On Wednesday, Oct. 3d, at 12 o'clock, at Butters' Auction Rooms, in Palmer's Block, Nos. 44 and 46 Randolph-st. WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auctioneers.

FINE RESIDENCE PROPERTY

AT AUCTION.

On THURSDAY, Oct. 4th, at 3 o'clock p. m., on the premises,

On Pearson-st., between Franklin and Market-sts.,

We shall sell, without reserve, Lots 21 and 22, Block 38, in Johnson, Roberts & Storrs' Addition to Chicago, being [illegible] feet front on Pearson-st., with two Cottages thereon.

The above property is desirably located, and is bounded by a 20-foot alley, east and west; has several large and handsome shade trees in front. It will be sold subject to an encumbrance of $2,400, payable in annual payments of $400 each, bearing interest at 6 per cent. The title is perfect. For any particulars, inquire of us. WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auctioneers.

GILBERT & SAMPSON, GENERAL AUCTIONEERS.

LARGE SALE OF

Elegant Second-hand and New

FURNITURE,

DAMASK WINDOW CURTAINS,

Brussells and Ingrain Carpets, &c., &c.,

AT AUCTION.

On TUESDAY, October 2d, at 10 o'clock, will be sold, at our salesrooms, 47 and 49 Dearborn-st., a large and elegant assortment of Furniture, for Parlor, Chamber, Library and Dining-room, including a splendid variety of Marble-top and Enameled Chamber Suites, all of the finest finish and choicest styles made. Also, a large variety of fine Parlor Suites, in Solid Rosewood and Polish Oil Walnut, covered with the finest French Brocatelle, Terry, Reps and Haircloth. Also will be included in the sale, the entire Furniture, &c., of a gentleman breaking up housekeeping with a large number of Brussels and other Carpets; two sets of fine Damask Window Curtains, Band, with Cords and Tassels, Loops, Cornices, &c., together with a general assortment of Housekeeping Goods. GILBERT & SAMPSON, Auct's.

J. M. REYNOLDS, Auctioneer, 137 DEARBORN-ST.

WILL SELL,

AT NO. 36 NORTH CLARK-ST.,

At 10 o'clock, sharp,

The entire contents of A. H. WEST'S Lunch and Eating Saloon, consisting of Marble-top Tables, Chairs, Furniture, Fixtures, &c., &c.

J. M. REYNOLDS, Auctioneer.

AT AUCTION.—Ladies', Gents', Boys' and Misses' Boots and Shoes, Balmorals, Rubber Shoes and Boots, Wool Nubias, Hoods, Scarfs, Jackets, Scarfs, Kid and Buck Mitts and Gloves, on WEDNESDAY, October 3d, at 9½ o'clock, at our salesrooms, 47 and 49 Dearborn-st. GILBERT & SAMPSON, Auctioneers.

CARD.

The undersigned Music Dealer, having received the AWARD OF FIRST PREMIUM for new square pianos, lost at the Illinois State Fair, under circumstances "Well Known to the Musical Public," which given it great value, respectfully appeals to [illegible] W. W. KIMBALL.

Real Estate—City.

IMPROVED.

FOR SALE—House and Lot on [illegible] [illegible]

FOR SALE—Two two-story frame dwellings [illegible]

FOR SALE—A New two-story and basement brick house [illegible] THOMAS D. SNYDER & CO., Real Estate Agents, No. 4, Metropolitan Block.

FOR SALE—Two two-story frame houses [illegible] THOMAS D. SNYDER & CO., Real Estate Agents, No. 4 Metropolitan Block.

FOR SALE—A two-story house, No. [illegible]

FOR SALE—At Evanston—A desirable residence, pleasantly situated, in view of the Lake, with an acre of ground, beautifully shaded with fine oak trees. [illegible] JOHN MITCHELL, Room 41, Chamber of Commerce.

FOR SALE—For a few days at a great bargain, two new houses on North LaSalle-st. [illegible]

FOR SALE—A first-class double brick house [illegible]

FOR SALE—$1,000 will purchase a nice cottage and lot [illegible] Room 10 Crosby's Opera House.

FOR SALE—One first-class marble front house and lot in Park-row. [illegible] Room 10 Crosby's Opera House.

FOR SALE—Two brick stores on Madison-st. [illegible]

FOR SALE—A comfortable house and lot on North Morgan-st. [illegible]

FOR SALE—Elegant residences on West Washington-st. [illegible]

FOR SALE—A new one-and-a-half-story house, neatly finished, containing eight rooms [illegible]

FOR SALE—Cottage House, with eight rooms and buttery, and lease for sale. [illegible]

UNIMPROVED.

FOR SALE—By R. G. Goodwillie, 19 Reynolds' Block:—Desirable lots fronting Jefferson Park, lots on Madison and Monroe, near Robey. [illegible]

FOR SALE—A fine lot on Peoria-st., near Madison-st. [illegible]

FOR SALE—Water lot 10, B. 35, Sec. [illegible] JAMES STINSON, [illegible]

FOR SALE—Lots in the beautiful grove [illegible]

FOR SALE—Or exchange, for available [illegible]

FOR SALE—Or trade for Chicago City property, [illegible]

FOR SALE—In THOMAS B. BRYAN'S REAL ESTATE OFFICE, BRYAN HALL. MONROE-ST., east of Clark-st., [illegible] RIVER-ST., near Rush-st. bridge, [illegible] INDIANA-ST., southwest corner of Pine, [illegible] Besides a large list of improved and unimproved property in all parts of the city.

For Sale.

FOR SALE—Lease, Stock and Fixtures [illegible] A. J. MILLS & CO., 133 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—Lease, Stock and Fixtures [illegible] A. J. MILLS & CO., 133 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—At invoice, Lease, Stock and Fixtures of a Grocery [illegible] A. J. MILLS & CO., 133 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—A shop and lease for sale cheap. Inquire at No. 49 North Market-st. [illegible]

FOR SALE—Some of the best Saloons in Chicago [illegible]

FOR SALE—One-half interest in a manufacturing business [illegible]

FOR SALE—A Counter, Desk and Railing, cheap, at J. E. PETTIBONE & CO.'S [illegible]

FOR SALE—A boarding house with furniture and lease [illegible]

FOR SALE—A U. S. License and city license. [illegible]

FOR SALE—Cigar store No. 1 South Clark-st. [illegible]

FOR SALE—About 200 tons of good ice. Apply to W. D., Tribune Office.

FOR SALE—A long lease of the most desirable suite of front rooms in the city, near the Chamber of Commerce. Apply to O. P. CURRAN, 102 Clark-st. [illegible]

FOR SALE—Lease, Stock and Fixtures of a Hardware Store. Will be sold cheap. A. J. MILLS & CO., 133 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—A producing Oil Well and an acre of ground [illegible]

FOR SALE—Saloon, 144 West Madison-st.

FOR SALE—An oyster and confectionery store [illegible]

FOR SALE—A number of good second-hand Pianos for sale very cheap, for cash. Pianos to rent, at No. 96 LaSalle-st. W. CASPER.

FOR SALE—To Photographers—A Rare Chance—a photograph gallery in a good location [illegible]

Business Chances.

FOR SALE—Great Bargain—Only $500 for stock, fixtures, furniture, everything complete, of saloon and boarding house, doing a good business. [illegible] R. G. GOODWILLIE, 19 Reynolds' Block.

FOR SALE—A Variety store—One of the best stands in the city. [illegible]

FOR SALE—One of the best Saloons and Restaurants in this city, [illegible]

FOR SALE—A No. 1 Grocery Store in a splendid location [illegible] Apply at 210 State-st.

FOR SALE—A first-class Saloon and restaurant well located, [illegible] 311 South Clark-st.

FOR SALE—One of the best hotels in Central Illinois. Will be sold at a bargain. A. J. MILLS & CO., 133 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—A half interest in a first-class exhibition, which will visit the Paris Exposition. [illegible] 60 Canal-st.

FOR SALE—The Bristol Hardware Store and stock of merchandise, consisting of Hardware, Stoves, Tinware, &c. [illegible] E. H. SHELDON, Bristol, Indiana.

FOR SALE—The Bennett House, at Pontiac, Livingston Co., Ill. [illegible] D. R. PEARSONS, 118 Randolph-st.

FOR SALE—A Vinegar Manufacturing establishment, in complete running order, [illegible] 49 South Wells-st.

FOR SALE—A Grocery—An old stand with a good set of customers. [illegible]

FOR SALE—One of the best locations [illegible]

To Rent—Stores, Offices, &c.

TO RENT—The store 57 West Randolph-st. [illegible]

TO RENT—One of the best dining rooms [illegible]

TO RENT—And fixtures for sale, a saloon [illegible]

TO RENT—One of the best furnished offices [illegible]

TO RENT—With furniture, [illegible]

TO RENT—A very desirable Office, [illegible]

TO RENT—A fine office in the Masonic Temple, 89 Dearborn-st. Inquire at Room 7.

TO RENT—Store, 299 South Clark-st., at $[illegible] per month. T. S. FITCH & CO., Room 2, 167 Dearborn-st.

To Rent—Rooms.

TO RENT—A neatly furnished parlor, to one or two gentlemen of respectability. [illegible] 134 Michigan-av., near Clark-st.

TO RENT—A furnished room, for one or two gentlemen, nearly opposite the Court House, 148 Washington-st.

TO RENT—three or four good rooms for housekeeping, [illegible]

TO RENT—The lower story of No. 304 Park-av. Apply on the premises immediately.

TO RENT—A few pleasant furnished Lodging rooms, each suitable for two gentlemen, [illegible]

TO RENT—A furnished room, on Harrison-st., near corner of Third-av. [illegible]

TO RENT—A front room, suitable either for an office or a sleeping room. Apply at room 1, 124 Randolph-st.

TO RENT—On the South Side, convenient to business, splendid rooms, furnished or unfurnished, containing all modern accommodations, with or without board. Address "T T," Tribune office.

TO RENT—Three rooms on South Clark-st., [illegible] T. S. FITCH & CO., Room 2, 167 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—Five rooms in best order, [illegible]

TO RENT—Four rooms and a small quantity of furniture for sale in the building. [illegible]

To Rent—Houses.

TO RENT—New cottage, 148 Halsted-st. [illegible] R. G. GOODWILLIE, 19 Reynolds' Block.

TO RENT—One of two houses in construction, nicely furnished. No. [illegible] Michigan-av. [illegible]

TO RENT—Furnished House—A nicely and newly furnished house, with large yard and barn. None with young children need apply. References required. Call at 454 Wabash-av.

TO RENT—A very desirable house on Ohio-st. [illegible]

TO RENT—Or for Sale—The Lease and Furniture of a first-class House, centrally located, [illegible]

TO RENT—A very desirable house, at a low rent, with furniture for sale. [illegible] 777 Wabash-av. [illegible]

TO RENT—A Cottage, No. 241 Van Buren-st. [illegible]

TO RENT—To a small family, large house, with beautiful grounds and shrubbery, [illegible]

TO RENT—A desirable house of ten rooms, with gas and water. [illegible] 175 West Monroe-st., [illegible]

Wanted—To Rent.

WANTED—To Rent—A House with from 8 to 12 rooms, [illegible]

WANTED—To Rent—Rooms suitable for housekeeping, [illegible]

WANTED—To Rent—By two young gentlemen, a furnished room, [illegible]

WANTED—To Rent—A medium-sized house on North or South Side. Address Box 2874 Post Office.

WANTED—To Rent—A gentleman wishes to get a furnished room, [illegible]

WANTED—To Rent—By a gentleman and wife without children, [illegible]

WANTED—To rent—By a first-class tenant, a house [illegible]

WANTED—To Rent—By a good paying tenant, a small house [illegible]

WANTED—To Rent—Immediately, a house, [illegible]

WANTED—To Rent—Any one having [illegible]

Personal.

PERSONAL—To "A C"—I have this [illegible]

Boarding.

BOARDING—A very handsome suit of rooms and closet, in a new house, private family, for a gentleman and wife. [illegible] 1434 Prairie-av., corner of Thirty-first-st., one block east of Indiana-av.

BOARDING—A few gentlemen can be accommodated with board and lodging at 13 Randolph-st. [illegible]

BOARDING—First class board with or without rooms, can be obtained at No. 30 Adams-st. [illegible]

BOARDING—To Rent, with first-class board, a handsome furnished room, [illegible] 90 South Peoria-st. [illegible]

BOARDING—A front parlor, second floor, closet attached, a pleasant location, for boarders. No children taken. References exchanged. Apply at 371 West Lake-st., near Ann-st.

BOARDING—A suite of pleasant front rooms, unfurnished, [illegible] Apply at No. 12 Aberdeen-st.

BOARDING—One or two rooms, in suite, in one of the pleasantest locations on Wabash-av., [illegible] Address J. B. C., Tribune office.

BOARDING—A desirable furnished room, with board, suitable for two gentlemen. Apply at 308 Ohio-st.

BOARDING—Two gentlemen can obtain good board, with room, in a private house at No. 15 North Sangamon-st., between Randolph and Lake.

BOARDING—A furnished room, with board, for a gentleman and wife, to be had at 250 Illinois-st.

BOARDING—A pleasant suite of front rooms to rent to a gentleman and wife. [illegible] 295 Indiana-st., one door from Cass. [illegible]

BOARDING—A nicely furnished room with board, suitable for a gentleman and wife, on the West Side. [illegible]

BOARDING—Several gentlemen can be accommodated with good board and lodging at [illegible] Monroe-st., opposite the Post Office. [illegible]

BOARDING—One large front room to rent, with board, suitable for a gentleman and wife, or two single gentlemen, at 74 Jackson-st., two blocks south of the Post Office.

BOARDING—A few gentlemen can obtain good board and pleasant rooms, at [illegible] per week, at 333 South Clark-st.

BOARDING—One desirable room, with first-class board, [illegible] Apply at 297 Michigan-st.

BOARDING—A gentleman and wife can get good board and pleasant rooms; [illegible] 295 Michigan-st.

BOARDING—Good board and pleasant rooms, at Briggs House No. 2, 88 Monroe-st., near Post Office.

BOARDING—In a private family—Two very desirable front rooms, well furnished, to rent, with board, at 549 State-st. [illegible]

BOARDING—To rent, to a gentleman and wife, with board, a very pleasant suite of unfurnished rooms, [illegible] 154 West Adams-st.

BOARDING—A nicely furnished room to rent, with board for two gentlemen, in a private family. Apply at 126 South Sangamon-st.

Board Wanted.

BOARD—With Furnished Room—In a private family, by two young men, [illegible] P. O. Box 1755, Chicago.

BOARD—A suite, or one large furnished room, for a gentleman and wife, no children, in a private family, [illegible] Address Box 2093, stating locality and terms.

BOARD—By a young man in a private family where there are no other boarders. Address "J. G.," Tribune office.

BOARD—A suite, or one large unfurnished room, for gentleman and wife, in a private family, [illegible] Address Box 276 stating locality and terms.

BOARD—In a private family by a gentleman and lady. Address, with terms, [illegible] P. O. Box 1264, Chicago.

BOARD—By a young man, on South Side, [illegible] Address "B N," Tribune office.

BOARD—Wanted, with one or two rooms, furnished or unfurnished, by a young gentleman and his wife, in a private family, in the North division. [illegible] Address C. A., Chicago Tribune Office.

BOARD—Wanted by a young gentleman and his wife, [illegible] Address P. O. Box 3,066.

BOARD—By two young men, where there are but few other boarders. Address C. B. S., Tribune Office, stating terms and location.

THE LANE & BODLEY

Portable Circular Saw Mills,

PORTABLE STEAM ENGINES,

Shingle Machines, Corn Mills and Shafting, Wood Working Machinery.

LANE & BODLEY, Cor. John and Water-sts., Cincinnati.

Applicants for descriptive circulars will specify the machinery they want.

Wanted—Male Help.

BOOKKEEPERS, SALESMEN, &c.

WANTED—A Bookkeeper, at Martin's Carriage Shop, 151 Kinzie-st. One who can [illegible]

WANTED—A good man to take charge of a real estate and commission business, [illegible]

WANTED—1 Book-keeper, 1 salesman, [illegible] Apply at 124 Dearborn-st., Room 8.

WANTED—Salesman—A man of tact and energy required. Apply to E. S. [illegible] & CO., 118 Clark-st., Room 27.

WANTED—Salesmen, Bookkeepers, [illegible]

WANTED—A smart man, to canvass for Portraits [illegible] 161 West Madison-st.

WANTED—By a Commission House, a respectable lad [illegible]

WANTED—A young man to work in a grocery store. [illegible]

WANTED—A good, experienced salesman to sell Notions by sample on commission. [illegible]

WANTED—A No. 1 salesman desiring permanent employment, (good pay) [illegible] J. H. JONES, 135 Dearborn-st.

WANTED—Early this day, a good business man, [illegible] G. B. GRIVIS & CO., [illegible]

WANTED—A first-class Traveller for a Crockery House. Reference required. Address P. O. Box 331, Milwaukee, Wis.

WANTED—Hardware salesman by a New York house. [illegible]

TRADES.

WANTED—Five or six first class joiners immediately. Apply at 242 [illegible]

WANTED—A German Druggist, or one who speaks German. [illegible]

WANTED—Organist, in a small Episcopal Church. Address "MUSIC," Tribune office.

WANTED—Five or six Upholsterers, to whom good wages and steady employment will be given. [illegible]

WANTED—Steam Fitter. Pay from three to four dollars a day, [illegible]

WANTED—Tinners—For tin and sheet-iron work, at VAN SCHAACK'S, 48 State-st.

WANTED—Immediately, two men that understand working planing and matching machines, at DAVID GOODWILLIE & CO.'S, corner of Franklin and Ohio-sts.

WANTED—Coal Miners—Thirty coal miners. Apply at 188 South Canal-st. HILL & SINCLAIR.

LABORERS.

WANTED—3,000 men to go South, wages [illegible] per month and board; [illegible] Apply to OLMSTED & SNELL, No. 100 Madison-st., Room 4. Applicants by mail inclose ten cents.

WANTED—This day, 50 coal miners, wages from [illegible] to [illegible] per day; [illegible] Apply at 100 Madison-st., Room 4.

WANTED—50 Miners at $4.50 to $5.50 a day; [illegible] Apply at 133 Clark-st., Room 5.

WANTED—To-Day—115 saw-mill hands, [illegible]

WANTED—100 men, Irish or Norwegians preferred, to work on the Southern Minnesota Railroad. Apply to General Office, LaCrosse, Wis., or to DR. S. W. CASE, National Hotel, corner Washington and Wells-sts., Chicago.

Wanted—Female Help.

SALESWOMEN, TRADES, &c.

WANTED—Milliner—To go to Belvidere, Ill., competent to do trimming. Apply at KEITH BROS., 45 and 47 Lake-st.

WANTED—Ladies, to learn to color engravings. Apply at 98 State-st.

WANTED—Two first class Singer's Sewing Machine Operators, [illegible]

[illegible]

HOUSE SERVANTS.

WANTED—A girl to do general housework. [illegible]

WANTED—A good dining room girl. [illegible]

[illegible]

WANTED—A good Girl in a small family. Apply immediately, at 700 Folsom-st., between Lincoln and Robey.

WANTED—A middle-aged woman, to do general housework. Apply at once, at 163 Park-av.

WANTED—A girl to do general housework. Apply at No. 299 West Madison-st.

WANTED—A girl to do general housework, at No. 83 Twenty-Second-st.

WANTED—Two girls, one to cook, wash, and iron, the other to do second work; English, Welch, Norwegian, or American; at 51 Carpenter-st.

WANTED—A good girl to do general housework at 208 Wabash-av., to whom good wages will be paid. Apply for two or three days.

WANTED—A respectable female to attend to a family where the mother is deceased. [illegible] Address "OMEGA," Tribune office.

WANTED—A competent Girl to do general housework. Wages $[illegible] per week. Apply at 736 West Lake-st.

WANTED—A Wet Nurse—Apply at 348 Indiana-st.

WANTED—A Cook, Washer and Ironer, in a private family. Apply at the Tribune office.

WANTED—A good Cook, Washer and Ironer. Apply at 347 Wabash-av.

Wanted—Miscellaneous.

WANTED—$200, cash, doors, blinds and mouldings; [illegible] R. G. GOODWILLIE, 19 Reynolds' Block.

WANTED—German Evening Classes, Ollendorf system. [illegible] 98 Van Buren-st., between Clark and State.

WANTED—To purchase a good paying drug business, either in the city or country. [illegible] Address "A. C. B.," Post Office Box 504 Chicago, Ill.

WANTED—To exchange, a valuable piece of unimproved real estate, well located, in Wisconsin, for a pair of heavy draft mares or horses, with harness and truck or grain wagon. Address Post Office Box 3[illegible] Chicago.

WANTED—Young men in the country wishing situations, such as salesmen, bookkeepers, collectors, [illegible] OSGOOD & CO., 84 Dearborn-st., Room 3. Inclosing ten cents.

WANTED—Barber—A good workman. Apply at 74 South Halsted-st., corner Madison.

WANTED—A lady having a pleasant home in Massachusetts, would like to receive three or four young girls, giving them instruction in all the English Branches, the Languages and Music, [illegible] No. 56 Lake-st., up stairs, for one week. [illegible]

WANTED—A purchaser for a small stock of millinery and fancy goods, [illegible] Address "L. V. M.," Post Office Box 1769 for three days.

WANTED—To Buy—A country drug store, [illegible] Address P. O. Box 77, Joliet, Ill.

WANTED—All men looking for employment in the city or country, [illegible] PARSHALL & JOHNSON, 134 South Clark-st., Room 11. [illegible]

WANTED—Young men in the country wishing to obtain situations, [illegible] 134 Dearborn-st., Room 3, [illegible] H. JONES & CO., Box 2043, [illegible]

WANTED—Men that want to make a good deal of money with a little and some work to call at 30½ Dearborn-st. JAY & CO.

WANTED—Men already travelling to take orders for me by sample, [illegible] T. C. LANE, 11 South Clark-st.

WANTED—The ladies of Chicago to know that Mrs. Ellen Van Wicker is now prepared to take orders for Dressmaking as well as Millinery. Perfect fitting guaranteed. New York styles. New millinery and dressmaking rooms, 134 State-st.

WANTED—Parties with a capital of $100 or more can readily make from $20 to $40 per day in the sale of the [illegible] P. O. Box 1,530. S. N. TILLOTSON, 46 Franklin-st.

WANTED—To Loan Money on city improved property. Address P. O. Box 367, with full name.

WANTED—A heavy draft horse and express wagon. [illegible] Inquire of D. W. [illegible] & CO.

Strayed and Stolen.

STRAYED—Or stolen—From the subscriber on Friday, September 28th, a dark red cow, [illegible] 1034 Michigan-av. will be liberally rewarded. [illegible]

Lost and Found.

LOST—On Lake-st., between Michigan-av. and Market-st., a pair of gold spectacles. [illegible] ASHLEY MEARS, 828 Lake-st.

LOST—At or near the First Presbyterian Church, Wabash-av., last evening, a ladies' portemonnaie, containing a small sum of money, [illegible] No. 44 Post Wabash-av.

Horses, Carriages, &c.

FOR SALE—Two Work Horses, bay [illegible]

FOR SALE—Carriages—Second-hand [illegible]

Situations Wanted.

BOOKKEEPERS, SALESMEN, &c.

SITUATION—Wanted—By a [illegible]

SITUATION—Wanted—By a French Canadian, [illegible]

SITUATION—Wanted—By a [illegible] Tribune Office.

SITUATION—Wanted—By a [illegible]

SITUATION—Wanted—By a [illegible]

SITUATION—Wanted, by a [illegible]

SITUATION—Wanted by a [illegible] Chicago P. O.

SITUATION—Wanted—As bookkeeper, clerk or [illegible]

SITUATION—Wanted—By a man, in a grocery or [illegible] Tribune office.

SITUATION—Wanted—By a [illegible]

SITUATION—Wanted—By a man as bookkeeper or salesman [illegible] Tribune office, or apply at 14 Lake-st.

SITUATION—Wanted—By a [illegible] drug store [illegible] Tribune office.

TRADES, &c.

SITUATION—Wanted, by a [illegible]

SITUATION—Wanted—By a [illegible] Cutter. [illegible]

FEMALES.

SITUATION—Wanted—A Milliner [illegible]

SITUATION—Wanted—By a steady woman, [illegible]

SITUATION—Wanted—By a good girl, [illegible]

SITUATION—Wanted—By a lady from the East, [illegible] "ELLA," Box 336, Chicago.

SITUATION—Wanted—By a [illegible] girl in a respectable private family [illegible] West Taylor-st., for two days.

SITUATION—Wanted—By a woman, to take care of children, [illegible] 182 South [illegible]

Wanted—Agents.

WANTED—Agents—To sell goods in this city, [illegible] South Clark-st.

WANTED—Agents—Enormous [illegible] [illegible] Address L. WAY [illegible], Box 4781, Chicago.

WANTED—Agents—To sell [illegible] [illegible]

WANTED—Agents—$150 to [illegible] [illegible] No. 15 Lombard Block, Chicago. [illegible]

WANTED—Agents—To sell a highly interesting and richly illustrated work, THE PICTORIAL BOOK OF ANECDOTES AND INCIDENTS OF THE REBELLION. [illegible] 102 Washington-st. [illegible]

WANTED—Agents—For the [illegible] CAMPAIGNS [illegible] Lieutenant Colonel [illegible]

[illegible]

FROM WASHINGTON.

Statement of Treasury Disbursements During the Last Three Months.

The President's Jealousy of Grant's Popularity Fast Cropping Out.

FROM EUROPE.

Text of the Late Important French Circular.

Comments Thereon by the English and Continental Press.

Account of the Late Battle Between the Turks and Cretans.

Discouraging Reports Concerning the English Grain Crops.

Progress in the Russian-American Telegraph Enterprise.

The Trials of Pope Pius IX.—Reported Arrangement for a Succession.

Speech of Hon. Charles Sumner on "The One-Man Power vs. Congress."

Proceedings at the State Fairs in Indiana, Minnesota and Missouri.

THE GREAT HORSE FAIR AT KALAMAZOO.

The Display of Valuable Animals—The Races Yesterday.

Report of the Investigating Commission on the New Orleans Massacre.

FROM WASHINGTON.

[Special Despatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

WASHINGTON, October 2.

TREASURY DISBURSEMENTS.

The disbursements of the Treasury on account of the different Departments, during the first quarter of the current fiscal year, were: War Department, $16,[illegible]; Interior, $[illegible]; Navy, $[illegible]; total, $[illegible].

APPOINTMENT.

General Couch was yesterday notified of his appointment as Collector of the port of Boston.

SANTA ANNA'S MISSION.

The mission of Santa Anna here was to convince our administration that the Church party is the only one in Mexico which can establish a firm Government there in case of the downfall of Maximilian. Mr. Seward is understood to be a believer in this theory, and to have urged upon the President the propriety of giving some encouragement to this wealthy and conservative faction. The Santa Anna party have nothing to do with the Mexican Loan scheme, which would be repudiated by them should they come into power. The proposition to guarantee that loan will be again pressed by a powerful lobby at the next session of Congress.

A. JOHNSON STILL CREDULOUS.

While the Conservative Republican supporters of the President here now can hardly admit that their movement has been a failure, and that the fall elections will result in a complete overthrow of the Johnson party, the President himself, trusting more and more the counsels of original Democrats, to the exclusion of the few former Republicans who still linger around him, is led by them to believe that the elections will result favorably for his policy, and is fondly looking forward to fifteen or twenty thousand majority for Clymer in Pennsylvania, to be followed by a still more signal success in New York. Every Copperhead office seller who would put the President in a good humor gives a *couleur de rose* version of the Johnson prospects in his State or district, that being the surest road to the attainment of their object.

A. J.'S PARTIALITY FOR COPPERHEADS.

Mr. Johnson is therefore growing cold toward the Conservative Republicans, who are at feud with his Copperhead friends, and who sometimes tell him unpalatable truths. Thurlow Weed, for instance, returned to New York thoroughly disgusted at the result of his last visit here.

HE IS JEALOUS OF GRANT'S POPULARITY.

There is also a jealousy springing up between the President and General Grant, Mr. Johnson having at heart been furiously enraged at the marked [illegible]